The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The London Times on American Finances.

Fenian Demonstrations Prohibited in Ireland.

Earthquake at Honduras---Several Islands Reported Sunk.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on American Finances.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the prospective abolition of the tax on cotton by the American Congress, says the financial difficulties of the United States are extreme, and expects that the country will be obliged to resort to increased internal taxation and a higher tariff, but believes that the people will disavow any plan which has for its object the payment of the bonds of the United States and the interest thereon in paper.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has decreased £53,000 since Dec. 5.

Fenian Sympathy in Ireland—British Soldiers to be Court-Martialed.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12—Noon.

Several British soldiers who participated in the ceremonies in honor of the executed Fenians at Dublin, last Sunday, and marched in the funeral procession, have been placed under arrest, and will be immediately tried by Court-martial. Dispatches have been received from all parts of Ireland, giving accounts of exhibitions of popular sympathy for the fate of ALLEN and his companions. In quite a number of the principal towns there have been funeral procession, in which large multitudes wearing national emblems participated.

Fenian Demonstrations Prohibited in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Dec. 12—Evening.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation declaring that the holding of public funerals for the Fenians executed for treason at Manchester is seditious, and prohibiting such demonstrations of sympathy in future.

SPAIN.

Abolishment of Duties on Importations into Porto Rico.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 12.

By a royal decree, the duties on cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, oils and machinery imported into the Island of Porto Rico are abolished.

ITALY.

Death of a Veteran Composer.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

JEAN PACINI, the veteran operatic composer, died yesterday. He was born at Catania, Sicily, in 1796.

GERMANY.

Closing Session of the Federal Council.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Federal Council of the North German Confederation closed its session to-day.

WEST INDIES.

More Territory Offered to the United States—Earthquake at Honduras—Reported Disappearance of Neighboring Islands.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

It is reported that President BAEZ has offered the Bay of Samana to the United States for a loan of $1,000,000 in gold.

The attempts to organize expeditions in Curacoa against President CABRAL, have failed for want of funds to carry them out.

Small bands of revolutionists are flocking into Hayti, badly provided with arms and ammunition.

An attempt was recently made by Gen. MONTES to escape from the custody of President SALNAVE, but it failed.

Jamaica is suffering from continual rains, and there is much suffering among the planters.

Among the French islands slight shocks of earthquake were of frequent occurrence.

The steamers arriving at this port from New-Orleans and other Southern ports, report very heavy weather in the Gulf.

A vessel has arrived from Honduras, reporting an earthquake there, and the disappearance of the islands in that neighborhood.

Statements are also received that severe shocks of earthquake have also been felt down Venezuela and among all the islands in that vicinity.

The American schooner *Conquerer* has been raised by an American company with their diving apparatus.

An affectionate farewell proclamation to the inhabitants of the Danish islands which have been sold to the United States has been prepared by the King of Denmark, and will be delivered on the 1st of January next.

Many parties who are suspected of having been engaged in attempts to get up a revolution in Hayti have been arrested by order of President SALNAVE.

The Convention of Liquor Manufacturers and Sellers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Convention of those interested in the manufacture and sale of liquors met again at 11 o'clock to-day.

The vote of yesterday giving the officers of the Convention power to appoint the National Executive Committee was reconsidered, and the following were proposed as members of that Committee, which proposition was accepted: Messrs. O. Perrin and S. M. Murphy, of Ohio; H. D. Hunt and D. R. Shortwell, of Massachusetts; P. L. Howlett and Chas. H. Curtis, of Illinois; Z. M. Shirley and John M. McIlvain, of Kentucky; George W. Tompkins and Henry C. Hartsuck, of Missouri; S. P. Ingraham, Jr., George W. Kidd and C. A. Stein, of New-York; Randolph Sarler and Joseph Sinnett, of Pennsylvania; Edward Walters and M. Crichton, of Maryland; and Mr. Julius Dorn, of Kentucky, representing Indiana.

Mr. INGRAHAM, of New-York, moved that the Committee meet at the call of its Chairman, and that it be empowered to transact all necessary business. The motion was carried.

Mr. DELONG, of New-York, offered a resolution providing for licensing distillers and taxing the sales of distilled spirits, the license to be not more than $5,000 nor less than $500.

Mr. INGRAHAM moved to amend by making the license range from $250 to $5,000, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. TRACY offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the Convention would use all its efforts, with the utmost good faith, to promote the collection of a legitimate tax on spirits, and that their interests, and those of the Government, were in this respect identical.

A resolution that the term, distilled spirits, on which a tax is imposed, should be defined to be crude spirits, the product of one product of distillation only, from the grain, molasses, or other material used, was, after considerable discussion, carried.

The following resolutions were adopted;

Resolved, That to the end that the collection of the tax on distilled spirits may be fully secured, there shall be engraved, as finely as a bank note, a stamp, which should be placed on each barrel of crude distilled spirits, after the payment of the tax by the Collector or his Deputy; and that any barrel of distilled spirits found leaving the distillery or warehouse without such stamp shall be condemned and destroyed, and the distiller fined $300 for each barrel.

Resolved, That any person who shall buy from a distillery an unstamped barrel of distilled spirits, shall suffer the same penalties as the distiller.

The Convention then took a recess.

The Convention after a session of three days, adjourned this afternoon, to meet again in Washington on the third Wednesday in January. The capital represented, it is said, was over one hundred millions of dollars.

Organization of the New-Mexico Legislature—A Whole Family Murdered in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 12.

A letter from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, says the Legislature of that Territory assembled on the 2d inst., and organized by electing to all the offices of both Houses the friends of Col. CHAVES, the Republican candidate for Congress. The letter further states that the Legislature stands on the joint ballot, thirty Republicans and nine Democrats.

The Board of Water Commissioners of this city will to-morrow sell two and a half millions of St. Louis water bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in coin, the bonds to run twenty years. The principal is also payable in coin.

A man named PEPYS, living near Alton, Ill., with his wife and two children, were murdered with an ax on Sunday night. A negro man, named JOSEPH MARSHALL, who is supposed to be one of the murderers, was arrested here to-day.

Shooting Affray Between Soldiers in Montreal—The Champion Billiard Match.

MONTREAL, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 12.

At Victoria Barracks a soldier of the Sixteenth Regiment attempted to shoot one of his comrades, and wounded him in the leg. The assailant is under arrest.

Extensive robberies have taken place at St. Lawrence Hall, in this city. Several large sums of money, watches, jewelry, &c., the property of the boarders, have been abstracted.

Intense interest was manifested here in the billiard match for the championship, and great surprise was occasioned by McDEVITT's victory.

Thermometer 15° below zero.

A Memorial in Behalf of Dr. Mudd.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

After the adjournment of the Convention of the Physicians of this State yesterday, which convention was held in this city, an informal meeting was held and a memorial to the President of the United States was drawn up, praying for the release of Dr. MUDD, now held prisoner at the Dry Tortugas, and a committee of five members of the medical profession was appointed to take such measures as may be necessary to procure the release of Dr. MUDD. The memorial to the President suggests that if Dr. MUDD was guilty of any wrong he has suffered sufficient punishment, and atoned for his offence.

Fire in Binghamton, N. Y.—Formation of a Grant Club.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 10.

The dwelling of Hon. ANSBURN BIRDSALL was burned to-day. Mr. BIRDSALL's official correspondence as member of Congress was lost, but his correspondence as naval officer at New-York was saved. Some valuable paints were burned. The loss on the house and furniture is estimated at $10,000; insured for $6,000.

A Grant Club has been formed in this city by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, with Gen. E. JONES, President.

A Woman Murdered by Her Stepson in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 12.

MARY SHEA, an Irish woman, 45 years old, was murdered in this city last night by her stepson, JOHN SHEA. The murder was wrought by an assault with fists and feet. On the skull of the woman is a gash eleven inches long. Young SHEA is about 19 years old and a notoriously bad character. He is now under arrest.

The Railroad Accident in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Dec. 12.

There were not so many killed at the railroad accident at Northfield as reported last evening. A list which is believed to be correct puts the number at fifteen in all. The other casualties are over forty in number; many of those very severe. It is feared that others will die, and others will require amputation. An inquest over the bodies will be held at Northfield to-day.

Railroad Accident in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The local freight train on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, broke through the bridge over the Sandusky River at Fremont, this morning, and the engine and cars were precipitated into the river. The conductor, whose name is CARVER, is missing, and supposed to be in the wreck.

The Scranton Board of Trade.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Scranton Board of Trade was permanently organized to-day by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of Gen. E. PHINNEY, President; GEORGE CORAY, Vice-President; LEWIS PUGHE, Secretary; D. CONE, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors.

Resignation of the President of Princeton College.

PRINCETON, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the trustees of the College, yesterday, Dr. JOHN MACLEAN resigned the Presidency on account of increasing physical infirmities. He has been connected with the College fifty years as Tutor, Professor, Vice-President and President.

Fire at Honeoye Falls.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 12.

A block of buildings in Honeoye Falls, in this county, was burned last night. Loss $8,000; insured for $4,000. It was owned by PIERCE & BRIGGS, merchants, who lost a portion of their stock. The Masonic fraternity had their hall destroyed with all its contents.

The Northwest Territory.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the resolutions in reference to the Northwest Territory came up for concurrence, and were carried by a large majority.

The Crew of the Schooner Corinthian.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mr. F. N. BLAKE, United States Consul at Fort Erie, has directed that aid be furnished the crew of the American schooner *Corinthian*, wrecked off Long Point, and they will be sent to their homes.

Letter from Speaker Colfax.

In a letter to the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX reiterates his denial of the statements so frequently made, that he advised President JOHNSON not to call an extra session of Congress in 1865. He says:

"Suffice it now to say that President LINCOLN, on the last day of his life, in reply to my suggestion of the necessity of an extra session, said it would not be convened, if he concluded to convene one, till late in the season, so that it might run into the regular session, and promised to telegraph me at San Francisco as to the probable time; that I did suggest an extra session to President JOHNSON, in the parlor of the Kirkwood, shortly after President LINCOLN's death, but that he replied that he had not then given any thought to it, and could not then decide it either way; and that, when in California, I was so impressed, as all my traveling companions knew, with the conviction that there must be an extra session, that I arranged all my visits up the coast and into the interior, so as to be at San Francisco every semi-monthly steamer day, ready to start to Washington by the first steamer after the issuance of the proclamation."

New-Jersey War Claims.

From the Trenton Gazette, Dec. 11.

Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, who has been in Washington for several days past, has succeeded in adjusting the claims of this State for military expenses incurred during the war of the rebellion. The total amount was about $1,200,000; of this amount $382,000 were paid back to the Government, being the amount of the direct tax levied upon this State by the General Government. Gov. WARD has secured all the money which remains due to this State, with the exception of $90,000, and this item is now under the consideration of the proper Department.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

THE SUSPENSION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the announcement of the suspension of Secretary STANTON, and his reasons therefor, in strict accordance with the requirements of the Tenure-of-Office act. This at once dissipates the oft-repeated stories given out by the President's confidential friends that he would make this a test case, and disregard the provisions of the law by simply removing Mr. STANTON in order to bring the constitutionality of the law into the courts. The President gives his reasons at great length, the reading of his communication in Executive Session occupying over half an hour. The temper of the document is less offensive than the late message, and is a clear, connected statement of the President's differences with his Secretary. He presents a long category of grievances, none of which amount to the dignity of misconduct in office as interpreted by the Tenure of Office act. Mr. STANTON is arraigned on various charges, most of which have been before the public heretofore. He presses with energy the point that the Seretary was the leading Cabinet officer in the expression of opposition to the Tenure of Office Bill, and he says it was surprising to him that Mr. STANTON should be the first to one seek to avail himself of its provision. He alludes to Mr. STANTON's expressions of a willingness to resign, but says that when he intimated and finally asked him to resign, he declined. He refers with almost tedious detail to matters of personal differences, and says that there was such a total want of harmony between them, as to render it highly improper that Mr. STANTON should remain in the Cabinet. The President refers to Mr. STANTON's testimony on reconstruction matters before the Judiciary Committee, and charges him with misrepresentation, and further says that at the beginning the Secretary indorsed his policy, but that afterward he did nothing but embarrass the prosecution of Presidential reconstruction. He refers to the New-Orleans riots, and by implication charges their responsibility upon Mr. STANTON, who knew, he says, that a riot was likely to occur; and he further asserts that the Secretary withheld from him all the dispatches in relation thereto, for ten or twelve days. The President's indictment is shrewdly put, and while covering nothing more than the details of general matters of difference between himself and Mr. STANTON, is, nevertheless, intended to place that officer before the public in the most unfavorable light. The Senate put the usual injunction of secrecy upon the communication, referred it to the Military Committee and ordered it confidentially printed for the use of the members. It will probably not be made public until action is had upon it by the Senate.

REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day reported favorably on the Cotton Tax Repeal bill. Contraction has not yet been formally considered.

REVENUE COLLECTORS.

It is quite likely that no action will be taken upon the suspension of Collector CALLICOTT until his trial upon his indictment is had, which will come off early in January. In the meantime, no nomination for his successor, or that of any other officer suspended in like manner, will be considered until the Senate certifies to the President that his action is sustained or disapproved. The nomination of J. P. SAUNDERS *vice* MASON, Collector Tenth New-York District, mentioned last night, was an error caused by an error in copying—the nomination of SAUNDERS being one of those made last Summer by the President which died without action by the Senate. The nomination of CARMANY, Assessor Tenth Pennsylvania District, was to-day recalled from the President, a motion to reconsider his confirmation having been entered.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Banking and Currency Committee will meet to-morrow morning and take up the business that has been referred to them. Some twenty bills and resolutions relating to the National Banks and the currency are now pending, and the nature of the propositions are as diverse as the views of the members of the House.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

A large influx of strangers has taken place within the past few days, and the hotels begin to look like old times again. Among the arrivals to-night is Col. E. W. DENNIS, Judge-Advocate of the Second Military District, with a charming young wife.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

COST OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Paymaster-General BRYCE submits an estimate for the First Military District, (Gen. SCHOFIELD's,) namely, $50,000 to complete the payment of expenses of registration and election, and for current expenses. This sum, added to the amount of deficiencies above given, makes $1,202,254 as the actual deficiency for which appropriation should be made. The Paymaster-General also shows the necessity of an appropriation of $50,000 for Reconstruction purposes in the Third Military District, (Gen. POPE's,) and a total appropriation of $1,252,254.

OFFICERS OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence alludes to the two propositions pending before Congress for increasing and fixing the pay of officers of that Department, which, he says, is sufficient in number and rank of its officers to enable it to meet the requirements of the army.

THE CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

Among the communications sent to the House to-day was one from the War Department inclosing the application of H. B. SAINTE MARIE for compensation for information furnished by him which led to the capture of JOHN H. SURRATT. Judge-Advocate General HOLT thinks he ought to be paid.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER DE SOTO.

The Secretary of State is advised by telegraph this morning of the safe arrival of the Unitad States steamer *De Soto* at Fortress Monroe. The *De Soto* is one of the steamers which have been reported lost in the hurricane at St. Thomas.

The following was received to-day at the Navy Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The *De Soto* has arrived at this port, seven days from St. Thomas, with as passengers on board, the Danish and American Commissioners, and the officers and crew of the *Monongahela*. I will report in person at the Navy Department on Friday morning.

CHARLES S. BOGGS, Commodore.

THE NEW WHISKY METRE.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning had before them HORTON's metre for examination.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Commodore JAMES ALDEN, of the United States steamer *Minnesota*, dated Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 23, 1867, announcing his arrival there on that day, having left Gibraltar on the 14th inst., and being detained four days at Tangiers by bad weather. The *Minnesota* was to leave Funchal for the West Indies and Aspinwall in a few days.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs at the ports below-named from Dec. 2 to Dec. 7, inclusive, were as follows: Boston, $288,807 72; New-York, $1,515,000; Philadelphia, $169,753 23; Baltimore, $74,896 92; New-Orleans, (Nov. 25 to Nov. 30,) $75,358 92; San Francisco, (Nov. 4 to Nov. 9,) $121,682 22. Total, $2,245,499 01.

IMPORTATION OF SPRING WHEAT.

In view of the deterioration of Spring wheat in many localities of the North and Northwest, where Winter varieties are little cultivated, Commissioner CAPRON, of the Agricultural Department, is making arrangements for importation and exchange of promising varieties of Spring wheat to be tested at different points the coming Spring with reference to the future distribution of seed proved to be of a superior quality both in yield and for adaptation to climate.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government Commissioners having reported the fifteenth section of the road and telegraph line of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as ready for present service, and completed and equipped as required by law, the President of the United States has accepted the same, and ordered the issue of bonds and patents for lands on account of said section of road. This completes the road for 510 miles west from Omaha.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 12.

Memorials were presented by Mr. SUMNER from citizens of Pennsylvania, and by Mr. POMEROY from citizens of Minnesota, praying for impartial suffrage.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance the bill in regard to the cotton tax, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

THE WEST BANK HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill granting the right of way through the lands at West Point to the West Bank Hudson River Railroad Company, which was passed without amendment.

STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

Mr. PATERSON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a resolution that contracts for stationery and other supplies for the Executive Departments, should not, in the present unsettled condition of the country, and shall not be made for a period longer than one year, and that those persons making proposals shall be notified of the time and place for opening bids, and allowed to be present in person.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to amend the various acts establishing the Navy Department, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the bill under discussion yesterday, in regard to the proceeds of captured and abandoned property. The question was stated to be on Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated that since yesterday he had learned that the Secretary of the Treasury had been instructed to appoint Treasury agents under the act of Congress. Mr. CHASE had consulted the Solicitor as to whether he had authority to decide which was captured and abandoned property. The question had arisen whether the President or Secretary had authority to submit questions to a commissioner, and particularly what had been called the Savannah Cotton Case. The Attorney-General had decided adversely. The Secretary of the Treasury, he believed, had given up the cotton in a manner conflicting with that opinion. He read a letter from the Attorney-General, dated April 24, 1866, expressing the opinion that certain property was unjustifiably seized, not having been the property of the Confederate States. This letter exonerated the Secretary of the Treasury from personal blame.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that this matter was doubtless caused by such a misapprehension, aggravated by dissatisfied claimants of such property. Few had any conception of the trouble and difficulty entailed on the Treasury Department by the large amounts of property scattered all over the country which had been seized. The law did not mean that the gross receipts of captured property should be paid into the Treasury. Secretary CHASE had established the principle of paying the expenses of captured property out of the property. Would it be proper that when certain property was unjustifiably seized it should be sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury? Mr. CHASE had decided that it would be first subject to proof. The sixth section made it the duty of the army and navy seizing abandoned property to turn it over to the Government. They had been in the habit of seizing property that had never been abandoned, and the Secretary of the Treasury had properly allowed proof of ownership. In the act of 1864 it was provided that the proceeds, after deducting expenses, were to be paid into the Treasury, under which law he had assumed the control of that Department. He had doubtless erred in indorsing the opinion referred to of the Solicitor of the Treasury without sufficiently considering the difference between captured and abandoned property. But an investigation would show that under his administration, and, probably, under that of the other Secretary, no property had been returned to owners when properly subject to seizure. They had exercised the most scrupulous care; so great care, indeed, that a part of the office was set aside for that investigation, with a competent gentleman detailed to pronounce on the legal aspect of the case. In addition to that, he himself had always examined the cases after their decision by this Bureau and had sometimes set them aside. He read from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the difficulties that had arisen from such seizures—some of them from misapprehension, some fraudulently—the extent of the duties these officers were called upon to discharge, and the principles under which they acted in attending to these duties. Mr. McCULLOCH had simply followed the course marked out by himself and his predecessor, and he felt called upon to come forward and take a share of the blame, if any were proper, in regard to the $500,000 deposited as security in the Simeon Draper matter. He said that course had been taken because of the transfer of the claim in question to the Circuit Court of New-York, on account of supposed unfriendly feeling on the part of the Court in which it had been previously brought toward the law of the United States, under which condemnation had been sought. The deposit of security, he understood to be a legal requirement in consequence of that transfer, and it had not been considered proper to make the proceeds of the property its own security. Suits had been brought against the Secretary of the Treasury, and he detailed several other circumstances that had arisen making it necessary to deposit moneys as security. If this bill should pass with the amendment, though the Treasury Department has no objection, it would operate unjustly to parties having just claims against such property, depriving them of their remedy. His object was attained in explaining the matters so severely animadverted upon by Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday. Great injustice was frequently done to heads of departments by such hasty conclusions. He had discharged his duty faithfully, and he thought the present Secretary had done likewise.

Mr. SHERMAN said that when he claimed yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had conformed his action to the opinion of the Solicitor, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) had taken him by surprise in denying the fact. He read a statement from the Secretary's Report, showing that the fact was as he had stated. He explained that the Committee on Finance had deferred action on the bill on the representation of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the proceeds of the $34,000,000 worth of property. Doubtless it was not proper for that money to remain without being covered into the Treasury. If the Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN) thought more time should be allowed, he had no objection.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the only reason for delay was that it was only the net proceeds that were to be paid into the Treasury, and there were certain claims to be adjusted.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. JOHNSON rose to speak on Mr. DRAKE's resolution in regard to the President's message.

Mr. TRUMBULL desiring to speak on the pending bill, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was postponed till to-morrow.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DRAKE rose to a personal explanation in regard to an outside attack upon him by the *National Intelligencer* of this city and the New-York *World*, based upon correspondence in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under the *nom de plume* of "Mack." In the former paper the name of the writer was not given. The charge was that he (Mr. DRAKE) had voted in the Legislature of Missouri in 1858 and 1859 that negroes in his State should be put up by the Sheriff at public auction. It would be unjust to himself and his State did he not pronounce it totally false. In August, 1859, he was elected to that Assembly and took his seat, not having previously been a member. The previous Winter the House passed such a bill, and after he took his seat a substitute for that bill was offered to the same effect. An amendment was offered providing that negroes or mulattoes settling in the State since 1847 should be reduced to slavery. He had voted for it. The operation of it would have been confined to a small number if the bill should become a law; without it every negro in the State was to be enslaved. But he had voted against the bill on its final passage. The statement was, therefore, false and unfounded.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Senate then took up Mr. DRAKE's resolution censuring the President for opinions expressed in his recent Message.

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to discuss it at length. Replying to the assertion that no sovereign rights existed in any State of the Union, but that the supreme power resided in the United States Government alone, he said a reference to the Convention which had framed the Constitution would show the fallacy of that argument, and he detailed the circumstances which caused the formation of its Constitution and its adoption. The Supreme Court of the United States had always held that certain rights did imbue in the States. Chief-Justice MARSHALL, in his opinion of the matter of the United States Bank, holding in precise terms and denouncing the contrary doctrine as fatal to the object of the framers of the Constitution, was referred to. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. DRAKE) surely agreed that there were such rights, since he had been a member of the State Convention of Missouri, which framed a Constitution claiming rights which for their existence required sovereignty in the most absolute sense, undertaking to step between ministers of the Gospel and the exercise of their holy functions, demanding an oath from them as a preliminary condition to which in the spirit of the martyrs they had refused to submit.

Mr. DRAKE interrupted Mr. JOHNSON to say that in that Convention he had opposed the provision referred to, with all his might. It was adopted in spite of his efforts.

Mr. JOHNSON said that fact did not affect the purpose for which he had referred to the matter, namely, that that State exercised sovereign and independent powers. To the charge that the President had exceeded his prerogative, incited to resistance against a law in calling it unconstitutional, he replied at length, quoting from the Constitution to show that the President was clothed with executory and some legislative powers, while the powers of the Legislative and Judicial Departments were expressly limited to those functions. He had the power to pass upon all bills, a power that could only be overruled by a two-third vote of Congress. What had the President done to call for his impeachment? He had vetoed the reconstruction measures, as he had a right to do, alleging that they conflicted with the rights of citizens and of States. Congress had overruled him, and he then nominated to govern those States some of the most gallant soldiers of the army, belying the predictions of Congress that he would not execute those laws. No man could point an act showing that he did not attempt to carry them out, though in some respects he might have honestly misapprehended their meaning. He had taken the same grounds merely in the message, that he had taken in his veto. If it imperiled the country's safety or the people's rights, let it be known. Let it not be vilified but shown to be unconstitutional, and then the people, not Congress would censure him. Congress had no more right to censure him, than be had to censure them. He believed the Senator from Missouri respected ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. DRAKE—I was not a supporter of ANDREW JACKSON, although had I known as much in those days as I do now, perhaps I might have been.

Mr. JOHNSON—I was going to say that. [Laughter.]

Mr. DRAKE—But it would have been because he was an invincible champion of the Union and the deadly foe of the very doctrines which the Senator is now advocating upon this floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON—I learn that for the first time. The reading of the Senator from Missouri has been more effective than mine has been if that is so.

Mr. DRAKE—Does the Senator remember his proclamation in regard to nullification?

Mr. JOHNSON—Perfectly.

Mr. DRAKE said that was what he referred to.

Mr. JOHNSON retorted that he also remembered JACKSON's veto of the United States Bank bill, and his protest against the authority of the United States Senate to censure him for an act done by him, and the Clerk read the protest at Mr. JOHNSON's request. He asked if that was in accordance with the Senator's views of constitutional doctrine. It certainly was in conflict with his resolution. The Supreme Court had decided against the constitutionality of President JACKSON's view. While no such tribunal in the land would support the acts of Congress in question as constitutional, the lately rebellious States had been forced to submit to the absolute will of Congress. Mr. JOHNSON severely denounced the language that had been used toward the President and his message. He characterized the message as one of the best ever sent to Congress by any President. Alluding again to the rebuke of Congress by President JACKSON, he said Senators should take warning by the fate of that attempt to censure him. He had read the resolution of censure offered by Mr. CLAY on the 28th of March, 1834, and passed by a vote of 36 to 20, after consideration from the December previous. Also another resolution introduced by Mr. BENTON, June 16, 1837, expunging the former from the journal after Mr. JOHNSON said the people had in a marked manner condemned the course of the Senate. The Senator from Missouri, Mr. DRAKE, should beware lest his resolution should, if now passed, at some future time meet a similar fate. Recent elections showed the current of popular feeling, and he warned them that such legislation would be overwhelmingly rebuked. Let them legislate to lighten the burdens of the people, and above all, see to it that the plighted faith of the nation be redeemed and its fame unspotted.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the resolution was postponed till Monday.

THE HOLIDAYS ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate took up the concurrent resolution to adjourn from Friday, Dec. 20, to Monday, Jan. 6.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that it would be better to postpone the resolution. Senators had more opportunity to make up their minds about its necessity.

Mr. GRIMES said that the business transacted during that period, if any, had better not be transacted, judging from the past.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that the bill for the further securing equal rights in the District of Columbia might be again pocketed by the President. He moved to substitute the following Tuesday, the 24th inst., as the day of adjournment.

The amendment was lost, and the resolution was also lost, by a vote of 18 to 20.

THE SUSPENSION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The President transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document—his reasons for suspending Secretary STANTON.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

The papers in the Fitz John Porter case were transmitted to the Senate.

Considerable amusement was occasioned by reading a request from Gen. FRANKLIN to have stricken out a remark of his that he "would not believe Gens. POPE and ROBERTS under oath," and to substitute the words "would not believe two of the witnesses of the Government under oath."

The Senate, at about 4 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of various yearly meetings of the Society of Friends, praying a change of the Indian policy, substituting efforts to civilize and educate in the place of compulsion and war, and offering their gratuitous services in bringing about a kind and Christian treatment of the Indians.

The speaker presented a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Interior transmitting certain papers in reference to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Also a memorial of the Washington Monument Society, praying for national aid to complete the Washington Monument. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the condition of public buildings in New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a letter from the Comptroller of Currency, asking for the printing of additional copies of his report. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ERIE, PENN.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court in the City of Erie, Penn. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLICATION OF POSTAL TREATIES.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution for the publication of postal conventions made with foreign countries. After brief discussion the joint resolution was passed.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Mr. ELIOTT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes that have produced the present depression in the shipping interests of the United States, and whether our maritime interests do not require a remission of internal duties on materials entering into the building of vessels, or some legislation to facilitate the transfer of foreign vessels to American owners.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested an inquiry also as to whether a return to specie payments would not be valuable to the interests of commerce.

Mr. ELIOTT declined to admit any amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, the Senate bill for the relief of ORLOFF E. DREUZIR, late United States Consul in Norway. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. BAKER, so much of the President's Message as relates to education and labor was referred to the Committee on that subject.

MARINE HOSPITAL FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of locating at Cairo or some other suitable place in Illinois, the marine hospital formerly located at Paducah, Ky., and destroyed during the rebellion. Adopted.

THE SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the sale of public vessels since the close of the war. It was referred.

Mr. PILE presented a resolution of a mass-meeting at St. Louis on the rights of naturalized citizens to protection, which was adopted.

THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

Mr. KERR asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the necessity, cost, &c., of constructing a canal around the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side.

Mr. EGGLESTON objected.

LOST DOCUMENTS.

Mr. CHURCHILL offered a resolution for supplying to Messrs. FINCK, HOLMES and JULIAN, members of the Thirtieth Congress public documents of theirs lost or stolen from the mails. The resolution was modified so as to make it general in its application, and to require affidavits of loss and then it was rejected by 42 to 59 votes.

TAX ON CRESTS AND COATS OF ARMS.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill levying a tax on crests and coats of arms on vehicles and household furniture in actual use. It was adopted.

ORDERS OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all general orders promulgated by the several commanders of the military districts or pentarchies of the South, and all special orders issued by them or their subordinates for the execution of the Reconstruction laws, or in any way relating thereto.

Mr. WARD rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. GETZ offered a resolution reciting that the cities of Boston and Pittsburgh had recently elected Democratic Mayors, thus indicating a spirit of disloyalty which should be promptly suppressed, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have Republican forms of government and do not need reconstruction. Debate arising, the resolution went over under the rule.

ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. PRUYN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a site and erecting a building at Albany for the United States Courts, and Post-office and Custom-house. The resolution was adopted.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that Solicitors in the Departments and other law officers of the Government shall constitute a part of the Attorney-General's Department. The resolution was adopted.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of adopting the rule, that members having received the consent of the House to make personal explanation, shall be confined to personal matters. Adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON BOUNTIES.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a resolution directing the Select Committee on Bounties to report at the earliest possible day. Adopted.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU OFFICERS.

Also, a joint resolution to retain in service officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW-MEXICO.

Also, bill amending the Organic act of the Territory of New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Also, a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

NAVY-YARDS AND DEPOTS.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the propriety of locating a navy-yard and naval depot at Erie, Penn. Adopted.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution that it being declared in the second section of the —— article of the Constitution that the President shall have power, by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties, the House of Representatives does not claim any agency in making treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on law or laws to be passed by Congress, according to its sound discretion. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

TROOPS AND ARMY STORES AT NEW-YORK.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Secretary of War to concentrate the offices and storehouses used for the military establishment in New-York City, at some convenient place within the harbor or navigable waters of New-York, provided that suitable warehouses, docks, piers and basin can be obtained at a saving of expense to the Government over the present annual cost of $126,000. Adopted.

PAYMENT OF BONDS.

Mr. CARY offered a resolution that in the opinion of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury should not provide for the immediate payment of the seven millions of bonds issued under the act of Jan. 28, 1847, or of the eight millions issued under the act of March 31, 1848, but that their payment should be postponed until coin and legal-tender notes shall have the same commercial value.

It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

ABOLISHMENT OF LAND OFFICES.

Mr. CARY introduced a bill to abolish the Land Offices at Chilichote, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Springfield, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TRIP OF THE MIANTINOMAH.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish accounts of the expenses of the late trip to Europe of the *Miantinomah*, specifying items in detail.

Mr. BROOKS rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

WISCONSIN AND TENNESSEE.

The State of Tennessee being called for resolutions, Mr. ELDRIDGE presented the same question of order which he presented last week. That according to the doctrine of the majority of the State of Tennessee having been only admitted into the Union a year ago, the State of Wisconsin took precedence of it in the call of the States.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that the gentleman from Wisconsin having exhausted the wit of that suggestion last week, it should be considered played out.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that if that remark was applied to the gentleman from Illinois, he would have been played out years ago.

COLORED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Government to Hayti, Liberia and other parts of Africa shall be selected from citizens of African decent.

The previous question having been seconded, and the main question ordered, Mr. CHANLER called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, that he might move to refer the resolution.

The vote ordering the main question was reconsidered.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay the resolution on the table and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and resulted yeas 63, nays 77, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Axtel, Baker, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Chanler, Clarke of Ohio, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Halsey, Harding, Hawkins, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Kerr, Knott, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Loan, Mallory, Marshall, McClurg, McCullough, Mercur, Moore, Munger, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Stewart, Taber, Taylor, Van Auken, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Arnell, Bailey, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Butler, Cake, Carey, Churchill, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Higby, Hopkins, Hubbard of Iowa, Hulburd of New-York, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, Moorehead, Morrell, Mullens, Nunn, O'Neal, Paine, Perham, Pike, Pile, Pomeroy, Price, Robertson, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Stokes, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania and Windom—77.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (Illinois,) referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (Illinois,) it was ordered that when the House adjourned to-day it adjourn to Monday next.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. DAWES, that vote was reconsidered and the motion withdrawn, with the agreement that the House should meet to-morrow for general debate in Committee of the Whole.

DISPOSAL OF IRON-CLADS.

Mr. PIKE offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to relinquish to the builders of such iron-clads as are not required by the Government the vessels constructed by them, on their refunding the amount paid to them, with an abatement for any injuries received by such vessels, which was adopted.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. JUDD, the vote was reconsidered and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WASHBURN, (Indiana) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extending the additional bounty act to the widows of soldiers who have died since its passage.

SOUTHERN SWAMP LANDS.

On motion of Mr. JULIEN the Secretary of War was directed to report the information called for by the House resolution in July last, respecting swamp lands in the South.

CAPTURED VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to inform the House, in connection with the statement called for by Mr. BANKS' resolution, whether any of the public vessels sold since the war were captured from the enemy.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution reciting that the report of the Secretary of War shows that the expenses of the United States Military Department amount to about $77,000,000, being more than the entire expenses of administering the National Government in its earlier and better days, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army to a peace establishment. Adopted.

Subsequently Mr. GARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote, remarking that the preamble contained a reflection on Gen. GRANT.

Mr. ROSS disclaimed any such purpose.

The vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was laid on the table, and then Mr. BAKER offered a resolution reciting that it is on every account expedient that the military establishment of the United States should be as small and economical as is compatible with the real and absolute needs of the country, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so reducing the army. The resolution was adopted unanimously, the vote by yeas and nays being—yeas 129, nays 0.

REVENUE FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the amount of revenue from distilled spirits collected in Illinois for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1867. Adopted.

COST OF THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BURR also asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the expenses of the investigation against the President before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER objected.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with a statement of Quartermasters' contracts; with a communication from the Paymaster-General, asking further appropriation for reconstruction purposes in the Third Military District; with a communication from the Commissary-General, asking an increase of officers in that branch; asking an appropriation for a building at San Francisco for military purposes; in reference to the claim of ST. MARIE for compensation for information furnished in the Surratt case.

They were appropriately referred.

From the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to selling Indian territories.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of purchases and sales of five-twenty and seven-thirty bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

From the Secretary of the Navy, furnishing information called for relative to Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TENNESSEE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair.

Mr. MAYNARD addressed the Committee in defence of the present government of Tennessee, and in asserting the loyalty of his colleague, he declared that if compelled to choose between negro domination for whites and rebel domination for negroes and loyal men, he would not be long in making a choice. The Committee rose.

THE GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to report why the supervisors of the scheme known as the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers had been exempted from payment of special tax on lotteries. He denounced the scheme as one of the most infamous frauds and swindles ever sought to be perpetrated under the guise of charity. The first prize advertised was a farm said to be worth $60,000. That farm happened to be in his own Congressional District and was not worth $6,000. The other prizes consisted of diamonds. He understood them to belong to a New-York tobacconist, who some years ago had been cheated into advancing $200,000 on them and they afterward were found to be worthless stones, and yet the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had relieved this swindling concern from the payment of duty, and the Postmaster-General had written a letter requesting all Postmasters to aid it.

The resolution was adopted, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

SALE OF DANGEROUS MEDICINES.

The President presented a communication from W. J. PURCELL, Secretary of the East River Medical Association, inclosing the proceedings of said Association relative to the evils arising from the indiscriminate sale of dangerous medicine by apothecaries, without the written order of a regular physician, and the necessity of having some stringent laws for the better protection of the public against such practice. Laid on the table.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CONVENTION.

The President presented a communication from a committee of the Common Council of the City of Troy, inviting the Convention to conclude its labors in that city, and tendering the use of a hall free of expense for that purpose. Referred.

When the order of resolutions was reached, the President announced the pending question to be on the resolution offered by Mr. MORRIS, yesterday, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention hereby tender its thanks to Colonel EMMONS CLARK, for his offer of the Seventh Regiment Armory to the Convention, and that when this Convention adjourn, on the last day of its sessions, during the present month, it do adjourn to meet at such Armory, or at such other place in the City of New-York as may be secured free of expense, by a committee of three to be appointed by the President.

Mr. FOLGER called for a division of the question.

That portion of the resolution tendering thanks to Col. CLARK was adopted. The question was then taken on an adjournment to New-York, and lost—52 to 66.

The original resolution, reconsidered yesterday, providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Mayor and Common Council of Albany, relative to a suitable hall for the sessions of the Convention, was then adopted—64 to 55.

Mr. STRATTON offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to ascertain and report to this body what accommodations can be provided in the City of New-York for the sessions of the Convention, after the first of January next.

Debate arising, the resolution was laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. DUGANNE offered the following:

Resolved, That two additional members be appointed upon the Committee just raised, and that said Committee be instructed to extend its inquiry to the City of New-York, and communicate with the Board of Supervisors of that City thereon, and report on the 18th inst.

Laid on the table under the rule.

Mr. CHURCH offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention will proceed and perfect the article on the judiciary and provide for submitting the same to the people, and that the Convention will then adjourn subject to be assembled by the Legislature for the purpose of completing its business. Such adjournment shall take place on the 20th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock noon, unless the article on the judiciary shall be sooner perfected.

Laid on the table.

Mr. SILVESTER offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to ascertain where a suitable hall and accommodations can be procured for the sessions of this Convention when it shall become necessary to vacate the Assembly Chamber, and that said committee report to the Convention on the 17th of December, inst.

Laid on the table under the rule.

THE JUDICIARY.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The question relating to the organization of the Supreme Court was again taken up.

Mr. PRINDLE offered the following substitution:

There shall be a Supreme Court having jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as may be prescribed by law. There shall be twelve Judges of the Supreme Court, who shall have appellate jurisdiction only, and who shall hold the General Terms. Any three or more of said Judges may hold General Terms of said Court. There shall be in each judicial district, except the First, three Justices of the said Court, and in the First District there shall be five, one of whom may hold Special Terms of said Court and Circuit Courts, and preside in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer. In any court the said Justices shall possess all the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court not possessed by the said Judges.

After debate by Messrs. Cooke, Pierrepont, M. J. Townsend, Ferry, A. J. Parker, Hale, Comstock and Evarts, the substitute was amended so as to have two Judges for holding Circuit Courts in all the districts except New-York, giving the Legislature the power to increase the number if found necessary.

Recess to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PRINDLE's substitute was discussed at length by Messrs. E. A. BROWN, BAKER and SPENCER. The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment, and it was lost—yeas 30, nays 51.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. WAKEMEN moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the report, and that the same be referred to the Convention. Lost.

The Convention then adjourned.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*My Prisons.* By SILVIA PELLICO. With fifty illustrations. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) SILVIA PALLICO, whose prison life is narrated by himself in touching though simple language, was an Italian patriot who unsuccessfully conspired against Austrian domination in his native land. Discovered in this attempt he was arrested and cast into prison in Milan, whence he was shortly afterwards removed to Venice and there incarcerated. This was in 1820. His imprisonment in Venice lasted about a year. During a portion of the time the dullness of his confinement was relieved by the romantic friendship of his jailor's daughter,—a rather pretty, simple-hearted girl, who loved him with the tenderness and the purity of a sister. From Venice he was sent to the prison-fortress Spielberg, where he remained a prisoner till 1830. His sufferings there, alleviated by the kindness of a warm-hearted old jailor named SCHILLER, and by restricted intercourse with some of his fellow prisoners, are narrated in a very touching manner. The prison memoirs form but a small part of PELLICO's writings, but they will outlast all his poems and tragedies. The volume is published in very handsome style, and is illustrated with wood engravings printed with the text.

— *The Layman's Breviary.* From the German of LEOPOLD SCHEFER. By C. T. BROOKS. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) This translation from the twelfth edition of LEOPOLD SCHEFER'S *Layman's Breviary*, is the work of a well-known German scholar, fully competent to the task, and he could not have devoted his powers to better purpose than to popularizing in this country the three hundred and sixty-six poetical fragments which LEOPOLD SCHEFER, the traveling companion of the brilliant Prince PUCKLER-MUSKALE, formed into a work of which the title is the most expressive exponent. SCHEFER unites the deepest worship of the works of nature—as the creations of God—with the broadest human sympathies, and colors his poetical meditations with profuse wealth or Oriental imagery. The plan in which they are arranged—a separate meditation for every day in the year—in no way fetters the freedom of his fancy, although "the changing seasons of the year" gave an undertone to the strain of his poetry. It is not a work to skim through and throw aside; many of what at first glance might seem fugitive pieces are deeply suggestive. It would be difficult to find a work for presentation of more solid worth. We must not omit a word or two as to the general appearance of the book. It is beautifully and substantially bound, while the exquisite clearness of the type and the delicate tone of the paper are in perfect harmony with the beauty of the thoughts embodied in them.

—It is doubtless the novelty of the *Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakespeare* (New-York: JAMES MILLER) which has carried them to a second and enlarged edition. The purpose of these Remarks is to show that SHAKESPEARE was a hermetic philosopher—just as a previous book of Gen. HITCHCOCK's aimed to show that SWEDENBORG was also a philosopher of the same school. Of course, the amount of special pleading, chop-logic and strained interpretation which such an attempt induces, is very great; and greater from the unconscious drifting of the author into specious reasoning, and his perfect sincerity. Nevertheless, we have read this book with very great pleasure; its subject is one of never-failing interest, and that never-solved puzzle of the Sonnets comes upon us more freshly with each new effort at interpretation than even the question, Who wrote the Letters of Junius? We do not deny, but are rather more inclined to believe, after reading this volume, that SHAKESPEARE was a hermetic philosopher—only he was so very much more! We once heard a true poet—himself one of the most appreciative and learned of living Shakespearian scholars—Mr. LOWELL—say that he thought SHAKESPEARE was entitled to all that men might find in him. And, accepting this canon, we shall know what the same poet means when he says, "But SHAKESPEARE's genius is equatorial," adding that all that other men acquire, or dream, or know, serves but as additional commentary for his matchless text. Lord CAMPBELL finds SHAKESPEARE to have been a lawyer, whereupon somebody else proves him a scrivener, somebody else still a butcher, a courtier, and so forth, and so forth, all from the internal evidence of the plays. Pray why then should not "E. A. H." find SHAKESPEARE, from the Sonnets, to be a hermetic philosopher? The Sonnets, in all probability, will remain as great a puzzle to commentators in future ages as in our day. They are perfectly inconsistent as well as diverse in sentiment. Who will reconcile the first fifteen or twenty with the last? They are evidently written for different persons, are addressed to different persons, and inspired by diverse sentiments. Even the eternity of fame which the poet promises through the medium of his verses, must not be accepted as meant "at the foot of the letter." Take the eighteenth Sonnet:

"So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee."

Is not this as clear a foresight by the poet of his immortal fame as the *Exegi monumentum œre perennius* of Horace? Or, take this from the XIV.:

"Yet, do thy worst, old Time; despite thy wrong,
My love shall in my verse ever live young."

These citations would betoken in SHAKESPEARE a proud consciousness of fame, and an aspiration for it; yet, the carelessness with which he treated the preservation of his plays destroys this theory. The great question is, as to the degree of personality to be attached to the Sonnets; and the famous dedication, "To the only begetter of these ensuing Sonnets, Mr. W. H.," does not help us. THOMAS THORPE has only confused the question, and Gen. HITCHCOCK does not help it by the ingenious theory that W. H. means "WILLIAM himself." W. S. would in that case have been more appropriate and more satisfactory. If we have failed to cite from the theory in this book, it is because it consists of a cumulative argument, depending on many examples. Any one picked out from the rest would hardly carry great weight to the ordinary reader; but the whole form a chain which at least is worthy of consideration. For ourselves, we decline to accept the theory.

—The *Slave Songs of the United States*, (New-York: A. SIMPSON & Co.,) has a twofold interest, one intrinsic, and the other historic. It is a kind of monumental book, being the record of one great feature—the musical one—in an age and a race that are rapidly changing and passing away. This is beyond comparison the best collection of the sort ever published. Of the authenticity of the songs, and of the substantial accuracy of their transfer to this volume, both as to words and music, there can be little doubt. We, ourselves, have heard, as have most people in the country, some of these same tunes and same words chanted out with frightful fervor and high-pitched resonance in the camp-meetings and negro chapels of the South. Conceding, then, the accuracy and authenticity of this collection, it is a book full of humor and pathos, of grotesque but genuine sentiment, and, as we said, a real monument to the slave race at the South. The introduction is quite instructive in the matter of negro philology, and contains many very amusing anecdotes. The songs at the end are well arranged, and from the noble old "Roll, Jordan, Roll," to the end, convey reminiscences of a time that a decade of education will destroy. It is a book worth the possessing. It is evidently gotten up in a style which calculates upon a large sale, which we trust it will have. Its historic value, is, however, its main one; we can hardly commend it from a musical stand-point. These songs are not only exceedingly similar, but exceedingly monotonous, as anybody who has stayed two or three hours in a camp-meeting will testify.

—*The Moniad, a Satire*, by "Truth," published at Philadelphia, for "The Author," is the production of some enterprising maker of jingles, who prefers to do his social criticisms in rhyme rather than in prose. His lines *do* rhyme, and their fearful and wonderful eloquence is startling.

— Mr. JAMES MILLER publishes a new translation of FOUQUE's well-known romance of *Thiodolf the Icelander.* The story itself has long been too well recognized for its power and historical interest to need criticism at this late date. FOUQUE himself is said to have considered it his best work. The translation is a good one, and successfully follows the simple elegance of the original.

—For the young folks we have *Fairy Bells*, a series of very pretty German fairy tales, translated by S. W. LANDER, and published by HORACE B. FULLER, of Boston. The illustrations to this little book are tasteful in design and execution. Also, *Climbing the Rope* and *Billy Grimes' Favorite*, two of the "Helping Hand" series, by MAY MANNERING, and issued by LEE & SHEPARD, of Boston, both likely to please the class of readers for whom they are intended by their pleasant contents and neat appearance.

—*Into the Light; or, the Jewess*, by C. A. O., (LORING, Boston,) is what may be termed a theological love story—the conversion of a lovely Jewess to Christianity, and her courtship and marriage by a young minister being the chief points of interest in the book. Whether any other Jews or Jewesses will be induced by a perusal of the book to follow Naomi's religious example is beyond calculation, but she utters a tolerably strong prophecy upon the subject. And, although there are many Jewesses who would like to marry, there are few who would be influenced by the wish toward abjuring their ancient faith. We do not mean to say that Naomi's conversion was not a sincere one, but its attendant circumstances are unfavorable to a conviction of her real mental liberty, at all events one is reminded of the poet's line:

"He for God only; she, for God in *him*."

However, we may accord some praise to the story for its neat construction and readable style.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris Rebuilt—The Process of Transformation—French Mode of Expropriation—The City Streets—Asphaltum versus Macadam.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 29, 1867.

The grand modifications M. HAUSSMANN has introduced into the ancient plan of Paris were not dictated by the motive so commonly attributed to his acts that property must be taken while it is cheap. M. HAUSSMANN proceeds on more elevated principles than that. When the Empress said to him, looking at one of his long, straight Boulevards just opened, "Why did you make that Boulevard so long and straight; it is tiresome?" "Madame," replied the Prefect, "I made it very long and very straight because the Generals of artillery whom I consulted a great deal on the subject, assured me that it was impossible to teach cannon balls to turn round the first corner to the left."

It is certain that M. HAUSSMANN did consult a good deal the army engineers on the subject of the new roads; he has often been heard to say that "order at Paris is order in France, and that order in France is order in Europe."

But after making this admission in favor of military necessities of the great city under his charge, M. HAUSSMANN never fails to plead before his Municipal Council in favor of any new project of improvement he may have conceived in his brain, motives of a higher and nobler order. He never fails to urge that besides being convenient military roads, these grand openings give air and light, and with these, health and morality. A man will do in a narrow, dark and dirty street what he will not do in a wide, open, clean street. It is exactly the difference between night and day. Handsome and clean streets bring well-dressed people, and well-dressed people, by the law of imitation, communicate their habits to those about them. Insensibly, a whole coat takes the place of the ragged one, and the money spent in dissipation is for the future put to a better use. The surroundings compel it. With the new coat comes ideas of a clean shirt, of clean hands, and of the bath-tub. Everything is enchained in this world. The temperance lecturers have placed before the public this chain of improvement in the moral and physical man to great advantage. But is the moral suasion of a temperance lecturer equal to the arguments of M. HAUSSMANN? Certainly not, if we judge by results, for at this moment Paris is the cleanest, the healthiest, and the most moral-looking city in the world. No city which at all approaches it in size can boast of anything like its moral physiognomy.

Many people ask the question—What are the legal steps in this process of transformation? In the first place, M. HAUSSEMANN lays down the proposition that Paris needs a radical renovation, and that he thinks he is capable of doing the work properly. The State is asked to vote one-third of the funds necessary, and the Municipal Council two-thirds. At one time, eight hundred millions of francs were voted by the Legislature in this way, and last year two hundred and fifty millions more.

Then M. HAUSSMANN flanks himself on one side with his City Engineer and on the other with his Treasurer, and between them all the grand schemes of improvement are concocted. Their schemes, however, must be voted on by the Municipal Council, and here long delays sometimes take place, owing to the multiplicity of remonstrances presented by members of the Board. When these remonstrances appear to be at all well founded, the Prefect always orders a thorough investigation. But he generally finishes by gaining his point, the improvement is voted of public utility, and the work goes on. This word "public utility" is the word put forward in all these plans of improvement; for who can object to what is for the public good?

When at last a new street or public square is decided on by the Prefect and his legal advisers, the City Engineer and his aids survey the route, the people living thereon are notified that at a certain date they must evacuate the premises they occupy, (two years' notice is generally given,) and they are invited to present their observations at the City Hall up to a certain date. This notice means, of course, that they are to fix the sum of the indemnity they expect. The expropriated man fixes his sum on a book kept open for the purpose, the City Engineer Board oppose it with the sum the city offers, and as there is always a difference, and generally a very wide one, arbitrators are appointed in the usual way to fix the indemnity. These arbitrators are instructed by the city to allow liberally; in other words, if they exaggerate to exaggerate in favor of the property holder. So that in a mere pecuniary point of view no one is ever dissatisfied. On the contrary, the majority of people seek to be expropriated. Not only are the owners of property well paid, but all people who are in business are paid; they are indemnified for the loss of their place of business, for the inconvenience and for any advantages they may have in a cheap lease.

The property expropriated is taken in totality by the Government, and what is left is sold at a great advance to any one who may want it, or it is sold back again to the original proprietor to offset his indemnity. This increase in value by the location of the new fine street helps largely toward paying the cost of the improvement.

No indemnities are paid to or by landholders *near* the new improvement, for augmentation or diminution in value on account of proximity. Thus when the Boulevard de Sebastopol was cut through the whole length of the heart of the city, between and in close proximity to the Rues St. Martin and St. Denis, no indemnities were paid to landlords or leaseholders, on these streets; and yet the leaseholders—that is to say the mercantile people—certainly did suffer a depreciation in the value of their position. The improvement is for "public utility," and the Government does not care to go too far into details.

On all the new streets and places the Government reserves the right of accepting or rejecting the plans for new buildings, so as to watch constantly over the architectural interests of the city. All the deeds made out for lots contain a clause to that effect. Moreover, the Council votes a special law regulating the heights of houses according to the width of the new streets. As for the architecture, this is regulated so as to conform to the general appearance of the street. If in the neighborhood of a public building, the architecture of private houses is made simple, so as not to detract from the architecture of the public building. Thus at the present moment, in the beautiful open space behind the new grand opera, the municipality has compelled the building of a line of fine buildings, with fronts so simple that nothing but second-class stores will ever occupy them. The architecture of the grand opera must not be overshadowed.

The subject of street pavements naturally finds a place here, especially as there is something new to be said about it. The streets of the large cities are a standing disgrace to inventors. Whereas we have improved our houses and our furniture, and surrounded ourselves with a luxury our ancestors never dreamed of, we are compelled to walk, the minute we descend from our elegant houses, on the same mud and stone that Adam walked on. We grow every half a century more cleanly about our persons and our dress; the tanners, to put the engineers to shame, have invented shiny patent leather, and still, when we step from our doorsteps we go floundering and plunging through the same mud and slush the patriarchs did in the days when bare feet was the rule and sandals a luxury. Why is it not possible to make each roadway a bridge, covered with a substance that will resist the wear and tear of travel, and yet make neither noise, nor dust nor mud, with a shallow excavation underneath for a railway and water and gas pipes? For example, cut away twenty feet of the houses on one side of Broadway, or else, as is done in Paris, compel each landholder to build new houses back from the old line ten feet. Then excavate the roadway of the whole street to a depth of fifteen feet. Over this throw heavy iron arches to support the roadway. Let this roadway be composed of pieces of wood set on end, or whatever else will best fill the object in view. They should be fitted into iron frames, in sections, which frames will serve to hold the blocks firm, and, by being "windowed" at the bottom, will let the water and dirt pass. Under the roadway, to serve as a ceiling to the railway, and to catch and turn the water and dirt, place a sheet of zinc. Beneath you will have a railway easy of access, because only fifteen feet deep, not thirty and forty as at London. Then employ on this railway for motive power some of the cheap inventions we have seen at the late Exhibition, for example, the gas engine, and you will have an arrangement worthy of the progress made in other things. You will have a clean and almost noiseless roadway, and a cheap, accessible, and highly practicable railway.

But all this is only the preface to a description of the new roadways which are being laid down at Paris. The Macadam no longer finds many friends to defend it, and the stone roads are too noisy. So the dry asphaltum has at last been adopted in principle as the "roadway of the future." They appear to be incapable of finding anything better than that. It is being laid down now in every direction, and any one may learn how it is done by looking a moment at the process.

The bituminous stone is found in certain localities in great abundance; it is brought to Paris, ground to powder, heated to a temperature close on to melting, carried to the place to be used in a cart with an iron bed, and with a cloth thrown over it to maintain the heat. Then from the cart it is taken in wheelbarrows, still hot and smoking, and wheeled and dumped out to a depth of three inches on the bed which has been prepared for it, and which bed is composed of wet gravel and plaster. The brown powder is then rolled smooth by a hot hand-roller about two feet in diameter, filled with burning coke. From three to four inches in thickness when turned out of the wheelbarrows, it is reduced by the hot roller, when finished, to an inch and a half. The roller is eighteen inches wide, and as it only takes four inches of the edge of the powder each time, it may be said to require four or five passages of the roller to make the shell of asphaltum complete.

This beautiful roadway is continuous, of course, from and to the end of the street, and is as smooth and regular as a floor. The sun softens it enough in the few hot days of Summer to receive a slight imprint from heavy objects. In Winter, especially on sleety days, sand is constantly thrown on it to prevent slipping. It is cheaper than the other kinds of road, especially in the item of reparation. The sharp corks of horseshoes are injurious to it, as they are, in fact, to all roads; but there is a tax on corks at Paris, so as to limit the number, and but few horses are therefore corked. The difficulty with this roadway at New-York would be the heavy freezing weather and the thaw, and the corks, which are so universal, on horses' shoes. But, then, the asphaltum might be laid down on wood or iron, and horses' corks might be taxed.

In several streets the authorities are trying the experiment of putting down asphaltum on seven feet of the edges of the roadway, leaving the middle in Macadam. The object of this is to give to carriages smooth running ground when the Macadam is muddy, and also to facilitate the work of the men charged with the cleaning of the street. The corporation had already tried in the same way a combination of stone sideways and Macadam middles.

The melted asphaltum is still exclusively used for pavements, with an underbedding of gravel and wet plaster mixed. There is no necessity for anything better.

One of the marvels of M. HAUSSMANN's system of decoration is his success in transplanting trees. Twenty-five thousand trees have been planted on the new Boulevards and squares within twelve years, and these trees, which are mostly sycamore, horse-chestnut and elm, and vary in age from fifteen to seventy-five years, cost about $25 each. But this is not all their expense. Around them, for a diameter of six feet, is placed a handsome iron grating in sections, on which people walk, and by this means the packing of the earth around the tree is avoided, and a means is afforded of not only catching rain, but of irrigating the roots. The trees, I should have stated, are mostly planted in the pavements. It is rare that one dies.

MALAKOFF.

The Sharpley Homicide.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say a word concerning the SHARPLEY and LEON homicide. If deadly weapons had not been carried, the affair would have come to nothing more than "a punch in the head." I suppose, however, that there will not be anything done to enforce the law respecting concealed weapons.

That both SHARPLEY and KELLY are unfit for decent society is shown by their carrying pistols among decent people. Cannot the Police and Judiciary put a stop to this state of things? or, are we to consider them, by "reason of their negligence," accomplices in crime?" Don't let the matter rest, and I am sure you will do a service to the people, besides obliging

A PEACEABLE MAN.

A Plan for the Permanent Establishment of an Asylum for Wounded Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your late excellent article advocating the plan for raising a fund for the benefit of the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers by means of popular gift festivals, I venture to call your attention to a scheme which I have lately had the honor to propose for the endowment of the People's College and Masonic Asylum at Havana, in this State, and published in the Sunday edition of the New-York *Dispatch* of the 1st inst.

Fully confident of the practicability of my plan in this case, and believing that the same means may be successfully employed in behalf of the Soldiers' Asylum, I have already proposed it to the management of that institution, and shall follow it up. I do not allow myself to doubt its complete success.

I am glad to know that the grand popular movement by means of this most attractive and most benevolent gift enterprise promises very generous results. Yet it is believed that the very most that can be expected from it, after meeting the necessary outlays, will be the acquisition of means for the preparation of the site at Gettysburgh, and for the erection of adequate shelter for the present accommodation of these destitute and suffering patriots. Their future—their distant future—must be provided for by still other efforts, by still more generous and reliable means. When to their present hapless condition shall be superadded the infirmities of age and the burden of imbecility, there must be a sure, reliable and adequate fund, out of which compassion may bestow the proper measure of relief without apprehension of failure or exhaustion.

In view of this inevitable contingency, and by the most practicable means to provide against the same, I respectfully submit the following proposition: Let one thousand generous persons be found, whose means bear some healthy proportion to their compassion, who shall cause their lives to be insured upon the ten-year non-forfeitable endowment plan, offered by the Universal Life Insurance Company of New-York, for at least $1,000 each, the policies to be made payable to the trustees of the Asylum, or assigned to them by the insured. The annual premium upon each $1,000, under this table, estimating the average age of the insured at forty years, will be about $89.

Thus, at the expiration of the ten years, should the insured all survive, this most beneficent institution would be in receipt, by its trustees, of the munificent endowment of *one million dollars*, and at a period in its history when, it is fair to expect, the Asylum will be most in need,—and from sources that will have experienced no appreciable inconvenience from the periodical contribution.

Besides, it is proper, according to popular mortuary estimates, to expect that out of one thousand persons of the average age of 40 years, at least *thirty* will decease annually; and the proportion increases, of course, as age advances. Upon these policies, matured by death, the Asylum would be in receipt of a very considerable annual sum even before the maturity of the grand sum total.

The Association is organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania. The character of the gentlemen who compose the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that any fund which may be secured to the institution by this or other means will be held and treated with the most sacred consideration.

As an humble survivor of the rebellion, having the permanent success of the National Home for my afflicted brothers in arms most sincerely and sensibly at heart, I beg leave to inaugurate this movement by subscribing for myself and personal friends the sum of $25,000—25 shares—to be secured by policies of endowment upon our respective lives. Like subscriptions earnestly solicited.

Very respectfully, HARRY EASTMAN,
Late Lieutenant-Colonel Volunteer Cavalry,
General Agent Universal Life Insurance Company.

Partial Payment of Duties in Currency.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why would it not be policy for Congress to enact, that on and after January, 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive "legal-tender" notes in payment of custom duties to the extent of fifteen per cent.—*i. e.*, a man who has $100 to pay will pay $15 in paper and $85 in gold? The immediate tendency would be to equalize the price of gold and "legal-tender" notes, as the country has seen, was the case with the so-called "demand notes," which were specially made receivable for customs. And as for the fifteen per cent. less gold which the Secretary would then have, it is thought that the amount sold by the Secretary, has heretofore averaged more than fifteen per cent. of the receipts from customs.

Very respectfully,
JAS. EDWARD TROWBRIDGE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARPLEY HOMICIDE.

Condition of the Wounded—Investigation Before the Police Court—Postponement of the Inquest—The Post-Mortem Examination.

The Sharpley homicide created much excitement, and during yesterday was the topic of conversation in all circles. SAMUEL M. SHARPLEY, FRANCIS LEON and EDWIN KELLY, the three prisoners, remained during the previous night in custody at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, where, up to a late hour, large numbers of their friends were congregated seeking interviews, which were invariably denied except to members of their immediate families. During the latter part of the night KELLY was delirious, and seemed to be suffering much pain. He rallied, however, near morning, regained his mental powers, and although the bullet has not yet been extracted, is pronounced by his medical attendants to be out of danger, although not in a fit condition to bear removal.

As previously reported the body of THOMAS J. SHARPLEY, who lost his life in the affray, was removed to the Morgue by Capt. SPEIGHT, and the Coroner's office having been notified of the affray on the previous evening, the case was received by Coroner SCHIRMER who at 9 o'clock repaired to Bellevue Hospital, where he summoned the jury and awaited the arrival of the prisoners and the witnesses. As these did not come after considerable delay, Coroner SCHIRMER dismissed the jury, and after consultation with the Police authorities adjourned the inquest until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The reason of the non-appearance of the prisoners and witnesses was that Capt. SPEIGHT at 8 o'clock had dispatched SHARPLEY and LEON to the Jefferson Market Police Court for the action of Justice DODGE. Capt. SPEIGHT presumed that it was his duty to take this course as a legal form, and that the prisoners would be remanded to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. At the Police Court the following affidavits were made out from the name attached; to the first of these it is necessary to state that the person popularly known as Sam Sharpley gave the name of SAMUEL M. SHARP. His affidavit is as follows:

Samuel M. Sharp, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, in the year 1867, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, Thomas Jefferson Sharp, his brother, was violently and feloniously assaulted and beaten by Edwin Kelly and Francis Glassy Leon; that on the afternoon of said day deponent and his brother were on the sidewalk in front of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Broadway, when he met said Leon and Kelly; that deponent and Leon had some words, when the said Kelly interfered; that they both struck at deponent, and Leon then ran across the street, pursued by deponent; that deponent's brother, said Thomas Jefferson Sharp, was standing near said Kelly, and that said Kelly then and there drew a four-barreled pistol, which was loaded with powder and ball, and pointed, leveled, and aimed the same at said Thomas, and then and there fired the same deliberately at said Thomas; that the first shot struck said Thomas in the head, and he fell on the sidewalk with his head and shoulders partly in the gutter, and said Kelly then again deliberately fired two shots at said Thomas while he was so prostrate, one taking effect in his left breast and one in his right side; that said Thomas was then and there picked up and carried into the vestibule of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and that he died in a few minutes thereafter of the said wounds so inflicted by the said Kelly as aforesaid; and that deponent charges that the said Kelly, aided by said Leon, so discharged said pistol at deponent's brother Thomas for the purpose of taking his life, and that he was thereby killed; and that they also assaulted deponent with the felonious intent to take the life of deponent or do him bodily harm, and without any justification on the part of the said assailants; wherefore this deponent prays that the said assailants may be apprehended and bound to answer for the above assault, &c., and homicide, and be dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL M. SHARP.

Daniel Freese, a patrolman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct (Broadway Squad) deposed that at 4 o'clock he was standing on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Broadway, and saw Leon running through Twenty-fourth-street toward Broadway, pursued by Samuel M. Sharp; that he caught Leon and took him and Sharp up to the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where there was a great crowd; that he heard a pistol shot, and then saw Thomas J. Sharp fall on the sidewalk, with his head and shoulders in the gutter; that "when he was so prostrate he saw Edwin Kelly advance to said Thomas and discharge a pistol shot deliberately at him, firing two shots, which took effect in the body of said Thomas"; that Samuel M. Sharp then drew a pistol and discharged it at Kelly, the ball taking effect in his head.

William J. Kenny, a patrolman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, deposed that he had found Kelly wounded together with Leon, in the basement of Caswell & Mack, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth-street; that he arrested them and took them to the Station-house. Kenney's affidavit concludes by charging Samuel M. Sharp with having wounded Kelly, and praying that he might be held to await the result of the injuries.

These papers were indorsed "Homicide and felonious assault and battery," and the parties were remanded to the Station-house to await further inquiries. KELLY had not been brought into court at all, and LEON was remanded at once; but SHARP, *alias* Sharpley, was kept at Court until late in the afternoon for the purpose of enabling him to get bail; but at the last moment Dr. SAYRE, while saying that he did not consider the wound of KELLY to be then dangerous, declared that he did not desire to assure the future, and therefore declined to give a certificate that his patient was out of danger. SHARP, *alias* Sharpley, was then remanded to the Station-house.

It may be noted that the affidavits taken before Justice DODGE contradict in some important particulars the statements given by the participants in the affray on the evening of the occurrence and published yesterday morning, but as it seems that simultaneous are to be made by the Coroner and the Police Court, the whole truth will doubtless be ascertained.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. S. W. LEO, Deputy Coroner, on the body of THOS. J. SHARP at the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. LEO found "upon the body two gun-shot wounds. One about two inches above the left nipple, on a direct line, was found to extend upward and backward, the ball having lodged below the axillary regions. The second wound was in the right side, the bullet having passed through the last intercostal space and penetrated the lower lobe of the right lung. It was found that the bullet had entered the *medulla spinalis*, fracturing the *vertebrae* in its course. It was this wound which was fatal and death must have resulted almost instantaneously. There was an abrasion on the frontal bone over the right eye which is supposed to have been caused by the fall." There is no mention in the post-mortem examination of any gun-shot wound upon the head of the deceased. After the post-mortem, a permit for the removal of the body was given and the remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

THE POISONING CASE.

The Coroner's Inquest Commenced—Relations of Mrs. Fall and Price.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. ELIZABETH FALL and daughter, found dead in bed last Monday, at their residence, Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, commenced yesterday, before Coroner LYNCH, at the County Court-house, Brooklyn.

The first witness examined was WILLIAM JOHNSON, owner of the house No. 307 Atlantic-street, who deposed that on the 12th of September last Mrs. FALL, accompanied by Mr. PRICE, rented two rooms in his house; he seemed to control her actions whenever he came to the house, and that was very frequently, for he was a daily visitor; they were always closeted together, even to the exclusion of her daughter. His remaining testimony was a repetition of the facts already reported in these columns.

Margaret Johnson, wife of the last witness, was next examined, but her evidence was chiefly a repetition of that of her husband. She further said that Mrs. Fall took a large quantity of medicine, and on the Friday before her death showed the witness a round bottle, with something in it like water in appearance, and having a most peculiar taste; the following day Mrs. Fall appeared to be very much depressed in spirits, and on the succeeding morning, when the witness went into her room, she found the child stretched on the bed, mouth and eyes open, the mother much in the same way, and the clothes so little disturbed that both seemed to have died without a struggle; Mrs. Fall's body was warm at the time.

Mr. Daniel Price, father of the prisoner, gave a character of the prisoner's wife decidedly the reverse of excellent; once, he said, while she was on a visit to him, his house was a bedlam during the entire time.

Ellen Augusta Price, wife of the accused, deposed that she lived in Sixth-avenue, Sixteenth-street near Brooklyn; was married to her husband, June, 1861; became acquainted at a house where both boarded; she had a mortgage on some property, papers in reference to which he examined; loaned him some money and he gave her his father's note for the amount, which would be paid in the Chemical Bank of New-York; this took place the Winter before the marriage; shortly afterward she loaned him ——— to buy a drug-store at the corner of Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street; the purchase was made, and a consent to marriage having been granted by his parents, they were married by Rev. Mr. Cox; but the store did not succeed; the father was sent to for money, but that gentleman replied by sending a remittance of fifteen dollars, which he owed his son; after spending that little money he asked her for some; she gave him all the available funds she had, and then advised him to sell the store, which he finally did in December; he lived very meanly; she had to do all her work and lived in a back room, without even a stove in it; went to the Chemical Bank, but found Mr. Price had no account there; got a bill of separation from my husband, for cruelty and ill-treatment; previously to that I paid a visit to my people-in-law at Lockhart; they seemed to treat me quite well, except as to the quantity of meals; they ate twice a day, no meat, no tea; not liking the place in New-York, Mr. Price, against her desire, ordered her to look for a place in Brooklyn, and when she could not find any to suit he reproached her, and threatened to turn her out of doors; finally they got a place in Henry-street, Brooklyn; one day he came to her for money, and as she had not it for him, he kicked her in the shin; then these quarrels commenced; he continued his ill-treatment; she asked to be allowed to reside in New-York, but he refused; occasionally saw Mrs. Fall sitting in the store; she used to come for alcohol to cook meats for a mate of Capt. Gordon, the celebrated slaver; he said Mrs. Fall had received $100 from some man in the Tombs to go to England with her children, but having gone there she returned shortly afterward, and for some time stopped at an emigrant boarding-house; Mr. Price told her that he gave Mrs. Fall $— to get a place to live in; was pleased at her generosity; never saw the like before; always met the woman at the store, and suspected there was something wrong; one day while witness was sitting in the store, a policeman's wife came in and asked what had become of the little Englishwoman—that she was astonished Mr. Price would associate with a woman of her character, who went by several names and had several illegitimate children; the woman said she knew her well, lived with her at No. 8 Broadway, but had to remove from there her conduct was so bad; men, black and white, were looking after her; she occasionally threw empty bottles out of the window at stage-drivers passing by; witness speaking of the woman to her husband, he said he did not believe anything said against Mrs. Fall; in 1863 witness was confined; but no doctor would be allowed her, and the person who acted in that capacity was an old drug clerk, selected by her husband for economy sake; he spent some money in driving his people out; but never lost anything by witness, and even treated her very badly.

The inquest then adjourned until Monday.

THE CHERRY-STREET MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—The Prisoner Remanded.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday at the Oak-street Station-house over the body of DAVID SCOTT, who died from the effects of a pistol shot wound inflicted by JAMES GRIFFIN, on Wednesday night, as previously reported. The following evidence was adduced:

David Townsend, of No. 45 Oliver-street, testified—Yesterday afternoon I was with the prisoner from 4 o'clock until the deceased was shot; we had been drinking together pretty freely during that time; about 11 o'clock we went into Wm. Gillespie's liquor-store, No. 82 Cherry-street, where we met the accused; I had never seen him before that time; I and the prisoner had a drink together; when we went deceased was sitting on a barrel by the door; I said, "I have only ten cents, if I had any more I would treat you;" he replied, "Never mind, I can get a drink from the boss, and we will drink together." Before we drank the prisoner poured a portion of his liquor in the glass of deceased, who remonstrated; the drinks were taken and we all then went out on the sidewalk; the prisoner then produced a pistol, and I told him to put it up; we began skylarking together, when the prisoner exclaimed: "If you don't stop your fooling, I will shoot you;" I have no idea who he meant; deceased made no reply, but stepped off the pavement, and the prisoner put his hand in his pocket, drew the revolver, aimed it at deceased and fired; the deceased fell dead by my side; the prisoner then ran away; an officer then arrested me, but on being told by bystanders that the prisoner was the one who had fired the shot released me.

Officers JOHN G. TAYLOR and WM. J. BURFORTH, both of the Fourth Precinct, and PATRICK BERRY, HENRY LEX and MICHAEL HYLAND corroborated this testomony.

Drs. JOHN BEACH and C. C. TERRY made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that the ball had entered the thoracic cavity, about an inch and a half to the right of the median line, passing through both lungs, and lost behind the shoulder-blade. Death resulted from internal hemorrhage.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound in the lungs, received on the night of the 11th inst., at the hands of JAMES GRIFFIN."

The prisoner was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury, and nearly all the witnesses were sent to the House of Detention, as they are non-residents of the City.

Plymouth Young People's Association—Scientific Lecture by Prof. Rufus Sheldon.

The second lecture in the Plymouth course was delivered Wednesday night by Prof. RUFUS SHELDON, of the Polytechnic Institute. His subject was, "How the Earth is Measured." The Professor said that the three or four most important calculations of the earth's size do not differ in result by more than the length of a city block. Such great accuracy is necessary, because the diameter of the earth is the standard for all celestial measurements. The verification of Newton's law of gravitation was postponed ten years for want of an accurate knowledge of the earth's diameter. To find the diameter of the earth, which of course we cannot directly measure, we must know the circumference. But this it is equally impossible to measure. Hence only a certain distance or arc is measured, and the whole circumference is calculated from that. An arc of 20°, for example, being three inches long on this school-globe, the whole circumference must be fifty-four inches, or eighteen times as much. A famous measurement of this kind was made by MASON and DIXON in 1769. They were determining the boundary between Pennsylvania and Delaware, and they took occasion to measure a meridian arc of 100 miles. ERATOSTHENES, an ancient Greek philosopher, calculated the circumference of the earth at an early period to within one-sixth of the true sum. His measurements, both of angles and distances, were very rough. In the year 814, an arc was measured on the plains of Mesopotamia, by order of the Caliph ALMAMOUN. In the middle of the seventeenth century, a Frenchman named FERNEL, measured from Paris to Amiens. The first calculated (not direct linear) measurement was made in 1617, by SNELL, in Holland, who found the degree 66¾ miles. This was the authority on which NEWTON relied when he undertook to verify his great discovery of the law of gravity. The verification required the distance of the moon, for which the diameter of the earth was a standard; and NEWTON, reckoning from SNELL's data, found his law not verified, and gave it up for ten years, at the end of which time he heard of the measurement of PICARD, from Amiens to Malvoisine, by which the degree was found to be 69 1-10 miles. On this basis he revised his calculations, and established his immortal law. In the course of this narration, the Professor explained, with the aid of models and instruments, the use of the zenith sector and theodolite, and the system of surveying by triangulation, giving a number of highly interesting facts concerning the English Ordnance and United States Coast Surveys. He said the former survey employed at one time over 870 men, and, long before it was finished, was estimated to have cost more than $2,000,000. The measurements are made with the greatest care, the theodolites often have foundations of stone built for them at the stations. For the linear measurements, wooden rods, chains, glass tubes and compensating rods have been used. The rods are not brought together till they touch, but only very close, and the distance between is measured by means of microscopes. Returning to the time of NEWTON, the lecturer said: About this time the ellipticity of the earth began to be suspected. NEWTON, assuming its original liquidity, calculated that it must be flattened at the poles. But CASSINI made a measurement of arcs, and found the earth to be elliptic in the other direction, that is, longer in the direction of the poles. This was for many years the opinion of scientific men; but in 1735 the French Government sent two expeditions, one to Lapland and the one to Peru, to measure meridian arcs, and find out the true ellipticity. This was the first scientific expedition sent out by a government. The Peruvian branch required seven years for its labors; the Lapland measurements were more speedily made, and comparison showed NEWTON to have been right.

The three principal arcs that have been measured are the Russian arc, from the Danube to the North Cape, 25 degrees, or over 1,700 miles in length measured by triangulations; the Indian arc, covering 21 degrees, and reaching from Cape Comorin to the Himmalayah mountains; and the French arc, reaching from Dunkirk to a little island in the Mediterranean, off Barcelona, Spain. The latter of these was measured in 1791 by DELAMBRE and MECHAIN, for the French Government, and on the result of their work was based the measure called a *metre*, which is one forty-millionth part of the circumference they determined. Their work was done with great care; but they made a serious mistake (afterward exposed by PUISSANT) in consequence of which, the French metre is about 1-240th of an inch shorter than the fraction of the earth's circumference it was intended to be. Beside this, as Prof. HERSCHEL and others have shown, the meridian circumference through Paris is merely a local line. AIRY and BESSEL have shown that the equator is not a circle, but an ellipse, and that some of the meridian circumferences are consequently longer than others. The variation in equatorial diameters is one or two miles. Hence the metre is doubly a failure, since it is based on a purely local line, and incorrectly deduced, even from that. The only true standard is the polar diameter or axis of the earth, to which our English inch bears a much closer relation than the metre. This line has been calculated by AIRY, to be 41,707,620 feet; by BESSEL, to be 41,707,314 feet; by CLARKE, to be 41,707,536 feet. This is so nearly five hundred million inches, that the increase of an inch by less than 1-1000 would give it that ratio. Hence we have in an English inch a standard as "natural" as the metre. The Professor was heard with close attention, and after the lecture the usual *soirée* of the Association took place, when an hour was very pleasantly passed in conversation, music, reading and recitations. The next entertainment will be given on the 8th of January, when R. W. RAYMOND, Esq., editor of the *American Journal of Mining*, will lecture on "The Steam Engine."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Excise Question Again—The Acquisition of the Island of St. Thomas—The Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Corporation Counsel:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your resolution of Nov. 14, relative to tavern and excise licenses, and asking my opinion: First, whether a person taking out a license from the City authorities would be relieved from the necessity of taking out another from the Excise Commissioners? Second, in what manner the rights of the City in the premises can be tested? I beg leave to submit: The first question propounded was examined by me at length in my former communication. I can only now say that it must be decided by some competent court on argument. As to the second question, I would recommend the reënactment by the Common Council of ordinances on the subject, in accordance with the provisions of the Dongan Charter. The ordinances to be found in the edition dated 1856 will substantially answer the purpose, with such changes as are manifestly necessary. Provision should be made therein for the collection of a license fee, in accordance with the provision of said charter. A person omitting to obtain such license from the Mayor would then be liable to a suit for infringement of the Corporation ordinances. A person taking out such license from the Mayor, and omitting to take out license from the Excise Commissioners, as provided for in the law of 1866, would be liable to suit on the part of the Excise Commissioners. In this way the opinion of the Court could be obtained on both aspects of the case. Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen.

The communication was referred to a special committee.

The following was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received from Hon. Judge CHARLES P. DALY, of the New-York Common Pleas, and Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, Register, a communication calling my attention to the proceedings of the two public meetings recently held in this City in reference to the rights of naturalized American citizens abroad, which communication is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully call your attention to the resolutions adopted at two meetings held in Cooper Institute in this City—the first called by the surviving officers and men of the Irish Brigade and Corcoran Legion, on last Saturday evening, and the second a mass meeting of citizens, called on Tuesday evening last, to consider the subject of the due protection of the rights of the naturalized citizens of the United States; and knowing your sympathy with the object of these meetings, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of your officially calling the attention of the Boards of Common Council to the documents herewith inclosed, with a view to calling forth such action as they may see fit to take in the premises.

With very sincere respect we have the honor to be
Your very obedient servants,
CHAS. P. DALY,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

In my judgment, the municipal authorities of our City should take decided and emphatic action, representing the sentiments of our people in vindication of the principle that American citizens are free before the world, and owe no duty but to our Government. The assumptions of Great Britain in opposition to this principle, recently so aggressively enforced, present the question in a form demanding that it shall be met by our Government, and decided now and forever. The principle contended for by the English Government makes a man the slave of the soil on which he happens to be born, creating a birth-duty of service and bondage from which he can never free himself. It is idle at this day to enter on any argument on this question. Our Government does not and cannot recognize any such principle. When we accept the abjuration of allegiance to all other powers, and confer the title of citizen, we enter upon an obligation to maintain the condition which we accept, and the authority and protection which we confer. Between the citizen thus created, and our Government, mutual duties are established, which neither can disregard or violate. The citizen thus adopted becomes bound up in our Government. In time of peace he performs all the duties which good government, law and order require. In time of war he is equally, with all other citizens, called upon to fight for our flag and maintain our cause with his life, if need be. We receive and enforce the duties which arise from this relation; we have simply to say and live up to our declaration, that we will perform our obligation and protect our citizens against any and every other power whatsoever, to declare that citizens of the United States are free and independent, owing no service to any Government but our own. Self-preservation, as well as our dignity, our duty and our honor, require that this shall be firmly and unchangeably asserted by our Government. Suppose in the late war, to maintain our national existence, in which our adopted citizens fought with such devotion and valor, Great Britain had openly taken sides against us, and had sent its soldiers to fight under the British flag on the side of revolt for our national destruction. The principle contended for by England would have made every adopted citizen born in any part of England's "dominions," fighting on the side of the Union, a traitor, liable to be ignominiously executed. Can any stronger illustration be needed to show how clearly national safety, as well as national honor, are involved in this question? We know not what the future may demand of us, so far as foreign Governments are concerned; but is is not difficult to see how this question enters into our very existence as an independent nation. The recent aggressions of Great Britain against adopted citizens not guilty of any overt act within her territory, visiting that country, have revived this question in the most striking form and it must be finally decided. The great duty of a State is to its citizens, to maintain their rights and protect their persons. This is a question which affects adopted citizens of every nationality, and which belongs to the whole country and our entire people; and I am rejoiced to see that our ablest and most influential citizens and jurists are united in demanding immediate and resolute action on the part of our Government in vindication of our national duty and dignity. I trust that your honorable body will appreciate the importance of the issue, and will promptly and unanimously give expression to the undivided sentiments of our citizens, to maintain the sovereign and independent character of our nation. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

In connection with the above, Alderman LOEW offered a resolution calling upon the City and State to protect the rights of naturalized citizens; censuring the acts of Great Britain in relation to the Fenian executions, and appointing a committee of five from each Board to coöperate with the committee appointed at the people's meeting. Which was adopted.

Alderman NORTON offered the following:

Whereas, The importance of the West India Islands to the country, both as regards commerce and increased military and naval facilities cannot be over-estimated; the question of their acquisition to the United States by treaty with Denmark is not alone one of commercial and defensive policy, but in relation to the natural political destiny of that rich and fruitful portion of the New World, it rises in dignity to a question of the greatest magnitude; and

Whereas, By geographical relationship and commercial affinities, the acquisition is especially acceptable to the commercial City of New-York; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council, the representatives of the people of the City of New-York regard the recent acquisition of the Islands of St. Thomas to the United States by a treaty with Denmark as a movement in the direction of American interests and destiny abroad, which the authorities of this City for themselves, and in behalf of their constituents, desire to signalize with their most emphatic approbation, and for and in the same behalf earnestly hope that no impediments may be placed in the way of the consummation of the treaty by the President of the United States.

The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President BRINKMAN in the chair.

Mr. HART offered a resolution, which was adopted, giving permission to the property owners on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag sidewalks four feet wide at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

A resolution was offered and laid over directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the subordinate clerks of the Common Council each to the sum of $250, for extra service rendered the Committees of the Common Council during the year 1867.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of City Canvassers.

This Board met yesterday afternoon. Although the canvass is virtually concluded, the official statement will not be made until Monday next.

Alderman ELY offered the following:

Whereas, In canvassing the votes of several election districts, notes have been appended to the District Canvassers' returns setting forth that they neglected to return the number of votes given for the office of Councilman, for the reason that instructions had been received either from the Police Commissioners or the Captains of the Precincts in which such election districts are included, that no return should be made of such votes, therefore,

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to give this Board of City Canvassers his opinion as to what duties and powers said Board possesses in regard to compelling District Canvassers to make a full and complete return of all vot s polled at a charter election for any officer voted for, and also as to whether any action is necessary to be taken by the said Board of Canvassers to prevent any interference on the part of the public authorities in the canvassing of votes polled by District Canvassers, or otherwise interfering in the election held in this City.

Which was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

Prize Gift Establishment Broken Up—Seizure of Property Valued at $10,000—The Owner Arrested.

On the 8th inst. EDWARD COMGAR, of Paterson, N. J., called at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, and represented that he had been induced by reading a circular issued by WRIGHT & Co., No. 161 Broadway, to forward to the firm the sum of $11 35, for which they sent him by the Merchants' Union Express a watch purporting to be worth $96, but which, on examination, proved to be worth only about $1. He said he returned the watch to WRIGHT & Co. through the same channel by which he received it and took the Express Company's receipt. The Company also took a receipt from WRIGHT & Co. as an evidence that the watch had been properly delivered. COMGAR, hearing nothing further from WRIGHT & Co., came to the City and called upon them, but they refused to make any explanation. He then applied for advice to the Police authorities of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Accompanied by an officer, he again called upon WRIGHT & Co. and demanded the return of the money he had sent to them. The demand was only met with annoyance and insult. COMGAR then appeared before the District-Attorney who took down his statement and instituted legal measures against the firm. A warrant was issued by Recorder HACKETT, and placed in the hands of Capt. BRACKETT, who, in company with Officer MCRINSON, proceeded yesterday to the store of WRIGHT & Co., arrested WRIGHT, and seized his stock.

The amount of property seized was valued at $10,000, consisting mostly of jewelry contained in a safe. It was conveyed to the Police Headquarters. WRIGHT, *alias* Hubbard & Co., *alias* Hinckle & Co., was taken before Recorder HACKETT, who held him in $500 bail. Other parties have claimed to have been swindled by the same concern.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

This Board held a meeting yesterday and transacted the usual amount of routine business.

The cash receipts from Nov. 29 to Dec. 12 were $79,459 09. This amount includes $75,000 drawn at the Comptroller's office on a requisition in accordance with an act passed by the Legislature.

During November 685¼ tons of coal were consumed at the various buildings under the Department.

The following letter, dated Dec. 3, 1867, and received by PETER COOPER, Chairman of the Citizens' Association, to the President of the Board, and the reply to the same were submitted:

DEAR SIR: In view of our heavy taxes and the depressed condition of business, which renders their payment a great hardship to many of our citizens, the Association is most anxious to reduce them for the year 1866 to the lowest possible point consistent with the best interest of all classes of the community. With this object in view, the Association respectfully invites you in behalf of the Board of Commissioners and Charity to appoint a committee to confer with the Association in relation to the sum the Board will require to be raised by tax for the coming year.

Mr. NICHOLSON, in his reply, acknowledges the receipt of the letter and says: "I have to state that the estimates have some time since been forwarded to the Comptroller. The Board recognizes the right of every citizen to scrutinize into the expenditures of the Department, and they will be gratified to tender you any explanation in regard thereto that may be required."

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

A warrant was issued a few days ago by Justice HOGAN for the arrest of OLIVER LONSDALE on a charge of abandoning his wife, but the arrest was only made yesterday, as the accused resided in Jersey City. He was caught on this side of the ferry, and on his being arraigned before the sitting magistrate the charge became a more serious one. MARIA BURKE, of No. 68 Mangin-street, testified that on the 7th of September she saw the prisoner married to her sister in the St. Mary's Church, in Grand-street, under the name of Charles Oliver Davis, and she also alleged that LONSDALE has another wife still living, whom he married four years ago. On this charge of bigamy the accused was remanded for examination. The last wife of LONSDALE is said to be dangerously ill.

BURGLARY.

At midnight, Tuesday, ALPHONZE DE PLECHON, a Frenchman, was found in the new building, No. 42 Lispenard-street, by Officer KEARNS, of the Fifth Precinct. As his movements were suspicious the policeman attempted his arrest, which DE PLECHON prevented by throwing bricks at the officer. Officer MCINNENY, of the same ward, came to the rescue, and as the fellow still resisted arrest he fired two shots. DE PLECHON then endeavored to escape through the rear, but, being prevented, jumped down an area, a distance of seventeen feet, and was compelled to surrender. Further search resulted in the discovery that the silk warehouse of Messrs. DESPRES, HARTLEY & Co., No. 44 Lispenard-street, had been entered by burglars and twelve pieces of silk, valued at $1,500, had been carried out and secreted in the new building where the prisoner was found. A large quantity of other goods was also packed up ready for removal from the warehouse. The accused was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday and committed for trial.

A DISHONEST PORTER.

JEREMIAH KELLY, a porter, recently employed by E. E. HITCHCOCK, fur dealer, No. 30 Mercer-street, was arraigned on a complaint of having, during several months past, robbed his employer of $400 worth

of fur goods. KELLY confessed his guilt to the officer and the magistrate held him for further examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ADROIT BURGLARY.

Wednesday morning the store of LAZARUS HARRIS, No. 647 Washington-street, was burglariously entered and a quantity of clothing stolen. So deftly was the operation performed that the burglars got away with their spoils without leaving the least mark by which they could be traced. On Wednesday, however, Officer DELANOI, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw two men come out of a second-hand clothing-store in Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, carrying a black leather trunk, and noticing that they were acting in a suspicious manner, kept them in view until they entered the house No. 218 West Twenty-seventh-street. Subsequently being informed of the burglary, he returned with HARRIS to No. 218, and found the trunk under the bed of DENNIS O'NEAL. Being opened, it was found to contain ten pairs of pants, two coats and two vests, all of which were identified by HARRIS as his property. O'NEAL was arrested and gave his age as 18, and yesterday tendered the officer information that will lead to the arrest of the remaining participants in the burglary. O'NEAL was held for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE.—The report and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Tobacco Board of Trade, of this City, have been published in circular form, and copies forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to the members of Congress. The resolutions declare that the tax on every description and quality of manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars excepted, should be specific and of a uniform rate—that the present tax of 40 cents per pound on plug tobacco is excessive, and should be reduced, thus removing the temptation to evade the payment of any tax; that the stamp system should be adopted as applied to manufactured tobacco, as the most effective plan of securing the tax; that tobacco, when intended to be placed on the market as "tax paid," should bear unmistakable evidence of the fact, as an indelible seal on the box, or stamp placed over the openings of paper and cloth coverings—other tobaccos to be bonded upon leaving the factory; that it is erroneous to place "dog-leg" under the fifteen cent rate any more than "stem and all" plug, and that a remedy against all frauds would be in making them punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, the chair being occupied by President JACKSON S. SCHULTZ. A communication from Hon. A. M. HANCOCK, the American Consul at Malaga, was read, inquiring of the Board whether it was true that bills of health issued by the authorities at that place to vessels bound for New-York are not respected by the Health Officer at the New-York Quarantine. The matter was referred to Dr. SWINBURNE. About sixty applications for permits to erect booths were presented by the "Soldiers' Messenger, Business and Dispatch Company," but in every instance the Board refused to grant them. An adjournment until Thursday next was then ordered.

THE THISTLE BALL.—The thirty-sixth annual ball of the Thistle Benevolent Society will take place this evening at Irving Hall, when the sons and daughters of "Auld Scotia" will turn out to the music of the slogan, and, as usual, enjoy their old-fashioned Scotch reels. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has been invited, and is expected to be present, and also many of our most distinguished citizens. This association was instituted in 1831, and has done a great deal of good service. Its revenue is given to the poor of all nations, and last year over 100 families were temporarily relieved from its funds. We hope this ball will be a success, as it deservedly should be.

CENSURE BY A CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday over the body of WILLIAM WALL, aged 17, who was killed by a fall through the hatchway of Messrs. GRAY & GREEN'S printing establishment, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-street. After hearing the evidence in the case, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured the proprietors for employing so young a person to take care of the dummy, and also for not having provided proper railings or other safeguards round the openings on each floor.

SUICIDE ON SHIPBOARD.—ISAAC BREVOORT, who until recently had been employed as apothecary on board the United States steamer *Piscataqua*, lying off the Battery, committed suicide on Wednesday night by taking poison. The deceased had been discharged, and it is supposed that his spirits became depressed on that account to such an extent as to prompt him to terminate his existence. Coroner SCHRIMER will hold an inquest to-day.

THE THIRD-AVENUE MURDER.—Officer HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, has arrested JOHN JONES, of No. 97 University-place, and DAVID FLAHERTY, an Englishman, 25 years of age, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of HENRY WEIFFENBACH, on the 3d inst. They are held to await the action of the Coroner.

ARREST OF A FORGER.—Detective ELDER arrested JOHN H. WENTWORTH yesterday, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice in Philadelphia. He is accused of having forged two certificates of deposit for $1,800 on the Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. Detective SCHLEN, of Philadelphia, took the prisoner back to that place.

A WALKING MATCH POSTPONED.—FRANK MCINTIRE, who was to walk from New York to Philadelphia in twenty-six hours, and was to leave this City to-day at 12 o'clock, has postponed his task per agreement, owing to the storm. He will undertake the walk on Friday next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2953—Coombs vs. Stevens.	4885—Landre Gras et al. vs. Poppe.
2975—Butler et al. vs. Bryham, &c.	4711—Self vs. O'Neil.
2995—Lewis et al. vs. Alexander et al.	4853—Weil vs. Meyer.
3279—Trindy vs. Young.	4889—Thalmessinger vs. Loebenstein.
3917—World Co. vs. Poppe.	4891—Yale vs. Oronogue.
4021—Spencer vs. Rogers.	4925—N. Y. County Bank vs. Wilson.
4157—Frank vs. George.	4963—Strauss et al. vs. Goldenson et al.
4167—Gaston vs. Stowell.	4379—Spears et al. vs. Bates et al.
4300—Peck vs. Bell.	5009—Cunningham vs. Reuss
4355—Powers vs. Schildknecht.	5041—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
4385—Blish vs. Gannon.	5085—Horn et al vs. Corwin et al.
4433—Atwater vs. Lovett.	5143—Reynert vs. Schaefer.
4453—Woodruff vs. Finley et al.	5159—Tremper et al. vs. Murray, impl'd.
4489—National Park Bank vs. Rice, &c.	5209—Olivett et al. vs. Reed.
4527—Owen vs. Beeman et al.	5217—Nat'l B'k of Commonwealth vs. Thiele.
4537—Colgate et al. vs. Hansen et al.	5223—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Tilman, &c.
4539—Hoffman vs. Thompson.	5227—Higgins vs. Smith.
4567—Wonderly vs. Bleasly.	5261—Rau vs. Donan.
4571—McMurty et al. vs. Ransom, impl'd.	5271—Lyons vs. Graner.
4581—Raphael vs. Conant.	5297—Gallar vs. Gregan.
4591—Butterfield vs. Tranis et al.	5299—Tiffany et al. vs. Platt.
4655—Spath vs. Sperry.	5315—Arone vs. Hochstadet.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1746—Willis vs. Mayer.	4934—Hallgarten vs. Gibson, &c.
2134—McGrath et al. vs. McGrath, impl'd.	4954—Ely, Recr. vs. Hewitt.
2268—Deane vs. Ranken.	4970—City Nat'l Bank vs. Stevens.
2726—Geissenheimer vs. Leopold.	4976—Knapp et al. vs. Williams.
2978—Repplier vs. Willis.	4382—Mills et al. vs. Wolf et al.
3850—Pilson vs. Copcutt.	4994—Higgins vs. Smith.
4242—Moeller vs. Talcott.	5010—Banta vs. Falk.
4274—Wooster, &c., vs. Myrich et al.	5012—Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.
4282—Weston vs. Leonard.	5036—Obersky et al. vs. Bayersdorfer.
4438—Nat'l. Union Bank of N. Y. vs. Moore, &c.	5070—Zinn vs. Brown.
4442—Ogden vs. Murphy et al.	5082—Bondey et al. vs. Kemmerer.
4492—Kessel vs. Albetes et al.	5084—Lasher vs. Lasher.
4512—Loughran et al. vs. Fisher et al.	5106—Freeman et al. vs. Reavey.
4514—World Co. vs. Clinch.	5142—Hall vs. Parker.
4622—Bernard vs. Formes et al.	5170—Nat'l Bank Republic vs. Griswold.
4624—Hull et al. vs. Harris et al.	5180—Stuart et al. vs. Edmiston, &c.
4742—Myers et al. vs. Muren.	5252—Brown vs. Cassidy.
4746—Frear et al. vs. Wolf et al.	5272—Groel vs. McGill et al.
4758—Van Vorst vs. Metzler.	5284—Minor vs. Knox.
4772—Wood vs. Van Eisenberg.	5286—Lyons vs. Cohen.
4778—Hoffner vs. Bradwell.	5292—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impl'd.
4898—Claflin et al. vs. Mandel et al.	5320—Weldon et al. vs. Koch.
4900—Griffith vs. Williamson et al.	4450—Bergen et al. vs. Devlin et al.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
882—Kane vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	449—Gunn vs. Comm'rs of Emigration.
1416—Makewin vs. Finigan.	1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1533—Patterson vs. Swift.	1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
891—Kayler vs. Jenkins.	1760—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
1316—Pippey et al. vs. Pond.	536—Carow vs. Keller, Sheriff, &c.
298—Bell vs. Reynolds.	354—Cudlipp vs. Fraser.
601—White vs. Corlies et al.	1681—McGhee vs. Smith.
4051—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Saxton.	374—Webster vs. Hackett et al.
1471—Best vs. Dempster, et al.	1701—Baker vs. Rogers.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem R. R. Co.	5321—Krohn vs. Oechs.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by James, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
258½—— vs. ——.	271—Fowler, Jr., vs. Auferman.
270—Hoxie vs. Kenworthy, Ex'r., &c.	275—Herring et al. vs. Atlantic Insurance Co., et al.
265—Solis vs. Greene and another.	273—Jacobs vs. Goldsmith & May.
264—Hensig et al. vs. Atlantic Insurance Co., et al.	274—Wallack vs. Williams and Florence.
265—Thompson vs. Bogert & Coe.	275—Cowles vs. Tomlinson et al.
266—Monheimer vs. Isett et al.	276—Lane vs. Lynch and Lynch.
267—Citizens' M. L. & A. F. A. vs. Stuls.	277—Keeler vs. Keeler.
268—Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al.	278—Lane vs. Lynch et al.
269—Sherman vs. Newcomb.	279—Linderman vs. Levy et al.
270—Brown vs. Helmbold.	280—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
147—Kelly vs. Kelly.	227—Goss vs. Goss.
152—Sturgis vs. Zulerbier.	235—Phillips vs. Wheeler, &c.
166—Anderson vs. Anderson.	236—Smith vs. Wheeler, &c.
188—Greenleaf, &c., vs. Speyers, &c.	237—Zabriskee vs. Wheeler, &c.
195—Winans et al. vs. Meech et al.	256—In re. Gilleaume, &c.
213—Goodkin et al. vs. Spyers.	261—Gilman vs. Rapher, &c.
218—James vs. Wood.	265—Stennouse et al. vs. Smith et al.
	271—Costello vs. Bertrand.

Call No. 273—Pettingill vs. New-York and Pennsylvania Petroleum, Mining and Manufacturing Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3416—Goodman vs. Stein et al.	2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3339—Ward vs. The Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co.	3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.	3451—Mullen vs. Lynch.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.	3343—Hecker vs. DeForest.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, ex rel., &c.	3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
	3341—Dodge et al. vs. Hatch.
	3275—Graham vs. O'Brien.
	3459—Murphy vs. Geritzen.
	2865—Fowler vs. Breslin.
	3453—Mullen vs. Rice.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3425—O'Beirne vs. Lloyd.	3543—Burke vs. Meyer.
3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson.	3550—Hine vs. Knapp.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	3160—Baer et al. vs. Herman et al.
3086—Janeway vs. Levy, &c.	3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
2910—Herst vs. DeComean.	3698—Smith vs. Lovelem.
3520—Smith vs. Coe.	3642—White vs. Arkson.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	3724—Tinker vs. Scott.
3458—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Insurance Co.	3680—Denihe vs. Asknes.
1556—Mason vs. Hope.	2336—Trask vs. Great Western Insurance Co.
3466—Russell vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One hour causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1798—Nudermeer vs. Van Bell.	1681—Caldwell vs. Chace.
1648—Hine vs. Wetherell.	1912—Finck vs. Massett.
1303—Davion vs. Schuerin.	1678—Fleiss vs. McDermott.
1270—Seerson vs. Stemmer.	1744—Day vs. Wallin.
1434—Stout vs. Webster et al.	1907—Sohnster vs. Green.
1287—Norton vs. Lawrence.	1995—Sheridan vs. Taylor.
1552—Finn vs. Hall.	1660—Bristow vs. Patterson.
1771—Lupton vs. Srine.	665—Wilhurst vs. Frederic.
1476—Reich vs. Lyons.	1835—Eagle vs. Patter.
1654—Bruen vs. Whittaker, Jr.	1356—Partridge vs. Dixon.
1756—Sundhauser vs. Fatzer.	1366—Same vs. Sus. and Wyoming Valley R. R. and Coal Co.
1759—Funke vs. Bahr.	1128—Swane vs. Fannin.
1784—Fontaine vs. Lexow.	1731—Cohn vs. Salman.
	1732—Same vs. Riglander.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Sands vs. Hawks.	80—Hurlbert vs. Del. and Lac. R. R.
29—Colby vs. Schloemer.	81—Martin vs. Lynch.
—Gallagher vs. Rogers.	82—Wolff vs. Marcus.
70—Bleecker vs. Berenger.	83—Petersen vs. Peterson.
75—Dugan vs. Connolly.	84—Allerton vs. Wheeler.
—Michael vs. Arnold.	85—Townsend vs. Cafferty.
42—Pincus vs. Hirschfield.	86—Hughes vs. Spratt.
—Campbell vs. Little.	87—Schroeder vs. Babbitt.
—Wagner vs. Meirbach.	88—Slaughter vs. Davison.
79—Kurgman vs. Harris.	89—Wehle vs. Marburne.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
73—Plumb vs. Rowe.	117—Tromme vs. Campbell.
103—Welsh vs. Canavan.	49—Peterson vs. Superintendent of the Poor.
104—Banning vs. Oliver.	119—Caffrey vs. Dolan.
169—Duffy vs. Bennett.	120—Bull vs. Coney Island Railroad Co.
42—Wegener vs. Kuck.	121—Ryan vs. Hall.
22—Prendergast vs. Crane.	122—Griesbeck vs. Mullick.
32—Manwaring vs. Burgess.	123—Maguire vs. Cregan.
61—Pearsell vs. Eldert.	124—Klune vs. Lee.
115—Husted vs. Sanburn.	125—Cummings vs. Conway.
116—Jones vs. Reinneman.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE DUTIES OF PURSER IN THE NAVY—HOW PRESCRIBED—EXTENT OF LIABILITY ON HIS OFFICIAL BOND.

Jasper Strong, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the Southern District of Florida. This was an action of defendant against a surety on the official bonds of Dudley Walker, as a Purser in the navy, in which a judgment was obtained below by the Government for $25,000. Upon a final settlement of his accounts with the Government, there was a balance due by Walker of about $21,000. From the testimony in the case it appeared, on trial, that Walker was stationed at the Pensacola Navy-yard, and that for a period of about nine months from April 15, 1850, there was no Navy Agent at that place; and that during that time Walker made, under authority of the Navy Department, certain disbursements which would have been made by the Navy Agent, if there had been such an officer at that place. Such disbursements are included in his accounts as settled by the accounting officers, and were in some instances allowed to Walker as Purser and Navy Agent, and in others as Purser and Acting Navy Agent, while some were suspended and others again disallowed. The Court charged the jury, in substance, that the Navy Department in requiring Walker to perform duties which would have been performed by a Navy Agent, had there been such an officer at Pensacola, did not constitute him a Navy Agent, nor require of him the performance of duties against default in which his sureties had not undertaken to protect the Government. Counsel for the plaintiff in error (defendant below) requested the Court to charge that the bond was only intended to cover the duties of Walker as Purser, and that Strong was not thereon responsible for any defalcation of Walker as Navy Agent. Also, the jury must carefully examine the two different accounts and determine what sums, if any, claimed by the United States, and for which Walker was in default, is referable to his receipts and disbursements as Purser; and further, that the burden of proof lies upon the plaintiffs to show to the satisfaction of the jury that Walker, as Purser, received money belonging to the Government which, as Purser, he failed to disburse or account for. And finally, if they find the account as Purser so mingled and confounded with that of Navy Agent as to render it impossible for them to determine how much of the alleged indebtedness accrued while Walker was acting in the capacity of Purser only, then they must find for the defendant.

The Court refused so to charge and the defendant below, excepting thereto, appealed to this Court, contending that the duties and responsibilities belonging to the two offices of Purser and Navy Agent are distinct and separate, and that this fact is manifest by the creation of the two different offices, by the difference of pay and emolument and by the tenure of office, one being for four years and the other for life. It is manifest the law did not contemplate the Purser's bond as covering default in a Navy Agent's duty, because by distinct and later enactment, above mentioned, a specific security was required for the Navy Agent's acts. In many branches of the naval and military service specific duties of subordinate officers are not declared by statute, but are fixed by general orders and regulations promulgated by the President or head of a department, and having the force of law, while the regulation is unrepealed. Such regulations govern the officer's action, prescribe his official duties, mark the limits of his responsibility, and measure the extent of the obligation incurred by his sureties. Thus defined and prescribed are the duties of the Purser in the navy. The Government maintains the theory of the Court in its charge to the jury.

Nathaniel Wilson and Edwin M. Stanton for plaintiff in error; Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton for the United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

LIEN OF MATERIAL MAN—NECESSITY FOR A CREDIT—TWELFTH ADMIRALTY RULE.

David J. Taff vs. The Brig Eledona.—This was a libel to recover $150 for a mainmast alleged to have been furnished by the libelant to the brig, in this port on Aug. 30, 1867. The brig was a British vessel belonging at Halifax, N.S. The libel alleged that the mast was furnished at the request of the master, and on the credit of the vessel, but did not aver that the master and owners had no means, or that that credit was necessary. The answer excepted to the libel for the want of such averments, and set up as a defence that the master and owners having abundant credit and means at New-York, other persons than the libelant contracted to do certain repairs on the vessel, including the furnishing of the mast, and that they furnished the mast, and that if the libelant ever owned the mast it was sold to those parties.

The proof showed that on Aug. 22, 1867, the master made a written contract with the firm of Clickener & Fowler to do certain repairs, including the furnishing of a new mainmast for $225, and that he paid Clickener & Fowler for the mast with his own money on Aug. 30, the day that it was put into the vessel, and that he did not need any credit for the mast. The mast was procured from the libelant, but it did not appear that he knew of the contract, or knew that Clickener & Fowler had anything to do with furnishing it. He supposed that he was furnishing it on the master's order, and he made out a bill for it against the vessel and her owners on Aug. 30; but he allowed the mast to leave his premises and control before presenting his bill at the vessel. He made no inquiry and received no information as to whether the vessel needed the mast, or whether the master had means or credit, or needed to obtain it on her credit.

Held by the Court—That the twelfth Admiralty rule of the Supreme Court provides as to the form of the action which a material man may pursue where he has a right to sue for supplies, repairs or necessaries furnished by him for a ship; but his right to sue ship or freight, or master, or owner for the particular supplies, repairs or necessaries does not depend on the twelfth rule, but on the general admiralty and maritime law. That the cases of Thomas vs. Osborn and Pratt vs. Reed, (19 How., 22, *Ibid.*, 397,) contained only the ancient rule as to the right of a material man to a lien and that rule has not been relaxed since that case. The necessity for the supplies and for the credit must be shown, but what evidence will establish that necessity must depend upon the facts of each case. That in this case there was a necessity for the mast, but no real or apparent necessity for pledging the credit of the vessel to procure it.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Martin and Smith; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Before a Jury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE—FALSE INVOICE.

The United States vs. Eighty-six bales of Wool.—This was an action to forfeit the property founded upon the first section of the act of March 3, 1863, which provides that invoices shall be made in triplicate and a declaration made and sworn to by the owner or his agent that the invoice is true, and that no different invoice has been or will be furnished to any one, &c. The claimant of the wool was E. W. Yarwood, of Hamilton, Canada, and the goods were imported from London, Canada, in February, 1867, being entered at Suspension Bridge. The evidence showed that on Feb. 7 Duncan McMillan, the claimant's agent, presented triplicate invoices of this wool in order to procure the consular certificate. In these invoices the value of some 17,000 out of the 18,074 pounds of wool was stated at 23 cents a pound. The usual declaration was sworn to and the consular certificate was given, and a day or two after the papers were presented at the Custom-house at Suspension Bridge for the entry of the goods by one of the agents of the Railroad Company, who acted in that matter for the claimants. The party who presented them was told at the Custom-house that the invoice did not contain the usual charge of commissions, and that if that charge were added it would bring the value of this wool up to 24 cents a pound, which would change the duty on it from 6 cents a pound to 12 cents a pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem*. The entry, therefore, was not made, but the papers were taken away, and on the 15th February a new set of papers was presented, and on them the wool was entered. On examining these, it was found that the value of the wool had been changed in the invoice from 23 cents to 20 cents a pound. The usual declaration was attached, which stated that no other invoice had been furnished, but the Consular certificate attached was dated on Feb. 7, which was the day when the first invoices were certified. The goods were thereupon seized here in New-York, and this suit was brought. The grounds of the forfeiture were that the invoice was false in stating the value of the wool at 20 cents a pound; that the declaration was false in stating that no other invoice had been furnished, and that the certificate attached was false also.

The evidence in the case raised some question whether the value of the wool was actually 20 cents or 23 cents.

But the Court held that, under that first section of the act of 1863 the forfeiture had been incurred, declined to allow the question of intent to be left to the jury, and directed a verdict for the Government condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Allen and Mr. Simons; for claimant, Mr. Lowrey.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

THE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

Ferris vs. Aspinwall and Others.—This action was commenced against a large number of the most wealthy New-York stockholders in the late National Express and Transportation Company, representing shares to the amount of about $250,000. The action is brought under the law of 1845, (chap. 234,) in regard to foreign corporations, whereby it is provided that after a judgment and execution returned unsatisfied against a foreign corporation the judgment creditor may commence an action against the subscribers to its capital stock or shareholders, or any or all of them, to compel the payment of any sums remaining due on such shares, and the plaintiff may recover in such suit to the amount due him, which such defendants could be made liable to pay in any event in the State or Government where such corporation is located.

The complaint contained allegations that, under the general laws of the State of Virginia, the shareholders could be made liable to pay the balance unpaid on each share amounting to 90 per cent., and that the defendants were indebted to said corporation on such shares, and also that said corporation had ceased to exist.

A motion is now made by defendants to have the complaint made more definite and certain by stating among other things the date of the passage of such laws in Virginia, and also to state when said corporation ceased to exist.

The motion was opposed on the part of plaintiff on the grounds: 1. That the allegations which defendants asked to have made more definite and certain, are not material to plaintiff's right to recover the judgment asked for. 2. That all the facts asked to be made more definite and certain must be presumed in law to be more in the knowledge of defendants, who are shareholders, than in the plaintiff, only a creditor. That the alleged laws of Virginia consisted in part of the common law of England and of adjudications in the State courts of Virginia, as well as of written statutes of that State, and that the substance thereof are set forth in the complaint, and that it is, therefore, impracticable to make the complaint more definite on that point.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

R. S. Guernsey, for the plaintiff; Burrill, Davidson and Burrill, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 12.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

TRESPASS.

Jos. Cohen vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.—This action has been on trial since Monday morning. The facts, testified to are, that the plaintiff in October, 1864, loaned to Lewis Piser the sum of $8,000, for which he took his promissory note at that time; that afterward Lewis Piser opened two stores for the sale of clothing and dry goods in Columbia, S. C., and that afterward at Columbia, in July, 1866, the plaintiff made a further loan of $7,000 to Piser to enable him to increase his business at Columbia. It was shown that in the month of October, 1866, the plaintiff being desirous of payment of his debt, met Piser in the City of New-York, and procured from him a confession of judgment covering the amount of such indebtedness, and that shortly afterward the plaintiff proceeded to Columbia and there obtained another judgment predicated upon the judgment so conferred in the City of New-York, and upon such judgment levied upon the stock in the stores of Piser in Columbia. It was shown that to avoid the entire breaking up of his business, Lewis Piser turned over to the plaintiff six boxes of dry goods, clothing, &c., being taken from his stock in trade, and which the plaintiff shipped by express to New-York, where they were attached by Jaffray & Co., and Wright, Brinkerhoff & Co., as the goods of Piser, those firms claiming that such goods were obtained from them by fraudulent pretences by Piser. The Sheriff sold the goods under the order of the Supreme Court, realizing the sum of $3,000. The evidence offered by the defendant to show the fraud of Piser in obtaining the goods was not admitted, as no proof was offered that the plaintiff was connected with such fraud. Considerable evidence was introduced upon the question as to the value of the goods. After a very clear and able charge by the Court, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,000, upon which an allowance at $250 of extra costs was ordered by the Court. For the plaintiff, E. W. Dodge and James T. Brady; for defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel and Mr. Stillman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—

Before Judge McCunn.

Robert P. Dodge et al. vs. Thomas Clyde.—In this case, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of the 12th inst., the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the one-eighth interest of Morgan & Rhinehart in the steamboat *Manhattan* and the earnings. Upon the rendition of this verdict the Court directed that a reference be had to Mr. Edwin Fitch to take proof and report the facts as to what is the value of the one-eighth of the *Manhattan*.

For plaintiffs, W. W. Goodrich and J. McDonald; for defendant, Davis & Edsall.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

Mary Eliza Palmer *vs.* Samuel C. Palmer; referred back for further testimony. Rebecca Fossing *vs.* E. D. James et al.; motion granted unless defendant within ten days file a new bond, with sureties in $2,000, in place of the one now on file; plaintiff's costs, $10, to abide the event. John A. Duff, receiver, &c., *vs.* Leonard Grover; motion granted on payment of costs of entering judgment. Issac B. Cottrell *vs.* Joseph N. Collins et al.; motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to renew on proper affidavits, on payment of $10 costs. In the matter of the application of George W. W. Rinchy, an infant, for leave to sell real estate; order granted authorizing guardian to contract. Johnson et al. *vs.* Alien; motion denied, with $10 costs. Wm. W. Wright *vs.* Aaron Elias et al.; motion granted. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Angela Bradley et al.; order settled, &c. In the matter of the application of the Corporation of the First Baptist Church in the City of New-York; application granted. Cortiss et al. *vs.* Bush; motion denied, costs to abide the event. Johnson *vs.* King; motion granted. Miller et al. *vs.* Grefe; motion denied, plaintiffs' costs to abide the event. Keck et al. *vs.* Summerfield et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Balcom.

In the matter of Timothy R. Crawford, receiver, &c., *vs.* The Russell File Company; order granted vacating the order of the 5th of September, 1867.

By Judge Barnard.

Annetta Prely *vs.* Ernest L. C. Prely; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Robert Coane *vs.* Patrick Malone et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

By Judge Jones.

John S. Wright *vs.* Geo. Buckham; motion to amend complaint granted. Mary Simon, infant, *vs.* Jno. B. Mitchell; motion granted. Zachary Peck *vs.* Eliza J. Brown; motion granted. Saml. Willett et al. *vs.* Philip S. Justice et al.; motion granted, and referee appointed. William Watson *vs.* Jno. C. Stockwell et al.; motion granted without costs. William McKay *vs.* Saml. Crump et al.; motion granted. Isaac Mix et al. *vs.* Wm. W. Leland; motion granted. Elizabeth McManus *vs.* Chas. McManus; motion for counsel fee and alimony denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fettretch *vs.* Rosenthal; judgment for plaintiff. (See decision on file.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Six prisoners were arraigned for trial yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, three of whom were convicted of the offences charged against them.

MANSLAUGHTER.

John V. Donovan, who is employed as a porter at the Frankfort House, in William-street, was tried for manslaughter, in having caused the death of a man by pushing him from the steps of the hotel, on the morning of the 12th of October last. The deceased fell upon the sidewalk, fracturing his skull so severely that death followed soon afterward.

Counsel for the defence admitted the truths of all that was claimed against the prisoner by the prosecution, but pleaded in justification that the man who was killed was grossly intoxicated at the time, and was ordered to leave the bar-room, and upon refusing to do so, was thrust out by Donovan, who had not the remotest idea that the result of this action would be the death of the individual.

After brief deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mary Sheehan and Ann Butler pleaded guilty of stealing large quantities of fancy goods from their employer, Mr. Westcott, a Broadway dealer. The thefts extended over a period of several months, and were so adroitly managed that discovery was not made of them until a few days ago. Upon representations that Sheehan was a girl of questionable character, and Ann only an innocent tool in her hands, the former was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and the latter was remanded for sentence.

A negro seaman, named John W. Boyer, was placed on trial for stealing clothing, valued at $100, from a shipmate named Paulo, on the morning of the 29th ult. The testimony against the accused was clear and positive, and he was accordingly found guilty by the jury, and then sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Thomas A. Carter and John Higgins, who are now out under bail on a charge of grand larceny, were called for trial, but, as they did not make their appearance, the Court ordered that the bondsmen should forfeit the amount of the surety.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar at Special Sessions yesterday was a long one, the charges numbering fifty—thirty of petty larceny, twelve of assault and battery, four of illegal voting, two of defrauding hotel-keepers and two of cruelty to animals.

ROUGE ET NOIR.

Annie Nicholson, a blonde, accompanied by a young man of color, went into the drug-store of Doctor Green, in Baxter-street, and called for some rouge and some chalk. This being supplied her, she asked to be shown into a room where she might apply the beautifier she had purchased. She was shown into a room, still accompanied by her colored friend, shortly after coming out with heightened color. She asked the clerk, Eugene Kessler, the complainant in the case, how she looked, and he, of course, complimented her. She had been gone but a few minutes when Kessler missed his coat which he had hung up in the room which he had given the privilege to the young woman. He followed and secured Annie with the assistance of an officer, but his coat and the young lady who needed no paint had disappeared. Annie pleaded guilty to all this, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Latson appeared to prosecute her servant, Lizzie O'Connor, for theft. Mrs. Latson, who asked the Judge to be lenient with the prisoner, stated that some time ago the prisoner had been in her employment; that then she had missed several articles, but did not blame the girl. She left her at the expiration of six weeks. A few days since she returned to her and she again employed her. On Tuesday she missed her purse containing $16, and charged Lizzie with taking it. She confessed she had done it, and that she had purchased a dress, a sontag, boots and hat, and volunteered to surrender these, part of which, however, she had left at the house of a friend. Lizzie was remanded until inquiry as to her character is made.

AN INDIGNANT FATHER.

David Ettling, a respectable-looking, elderly gentleman, was called to answer a charge of committing an assault and battery by a sturdy German, named Wm. Haas. The case occupied the Court quite an hour, counsel being engaged on both sides. The circumstances of the case, which are somewhat peculiar, are as follows;

Mr. Ettling has a daughter, to whom a gentleman residing with Haas paid his addresses without the father's sanction. On Sunday the young girl left her home and did not return. On Monday morning the father, anxious about his child, went to the house of Haas, No. 5 First-street, and into a room, where he found the girl sitting beside her lover. He ordered her to come home with him, but the gentleman interfered, saying that she was now his wife, and no longer subject to her father's control. Mr. Ettling said he was not satisfied, and demanded to see the proof that a marriage had been celebrated. At this crisis, just as matters were beginning to assume an amicable shape, Haas came in, ordered the old man out of the house, and on his refusal flung a sugar basin at him, cutting him in the forehead. A general scuffle ensued, in which blows were struck, and giving Haas the opportunity to prefer this complaint. Haas confessed that he had flung the sugar basin, but he said he was first called a robber and a thief. He also acknowledged that he had called frequently to see the girl, and that he was instrumental in bringing her to his house to see her lover, now her husband.

Mr. Ettling was acquitted, the impression remaining with the Judge, and with all who heard the case, that had the father been the complainant and Haas the defendant, the parties would have been in their right place, and the case would not have closed with an acquittal of the prisoner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Edgar Riker was charged with dragging a sick horse from the stable, assisted by three other men, and leaving him in an alley-way, where he remained in a dying condition from Saturday until Monday, when he died. Testimony for the defence showed that Mr. Riker had not been so cruel as it at first seemed. He did bring out straw upon which the horse lay, and he covered him with blankets. This not being considered by the Court as taking proper care of the animal, who ought either to have been destroyed or comfortably housed, the defendant was fined $20.

Gustav Demmer was sent to the City Prison for five days and fined in $20 for brutally beating his horse. The poor animal was dragging a wagon laden with 22 kegs of lager, when he fell, in which position he was beaten mercilessly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Simmons went into the Continental Restaurant, Broadway, where he ate his dinner, twenty-five cents worth, but refused to pay. Being asked to leave a deposit until he could return with his purse, which he had forgotten, he refused this also, whereupon he was arrested. He represents himself as a drug clerk, and as a late arrival from Chicago. He was fined $20, to stand committed until paid, where he will remain twenty days, unless his friends come to his relief. He is a good-looking young fellow, with none of the "sharper" characteristics about him.

John Curtis, for a like offence—eating and refusing to pay, at the restaurant of Abram H. Fowler—was fined $20.

Herbert Wagner, a lad about 12 years old, was charged by Arthur Gilbert, another lad somewhat older, with striking him across the face with a bar of iron, cutting him badly. It appeared that Herbert and several other boys were playing near a stable owned by Arthur's father. They were noisy and possibly ill-behaved, and Arthur ran out to chase them away with a pitchfork, with which he threatened to stick the boys as he chased them. Herbert in the race turned and flung a piece of iron, which he had picked up, back at his pursuer, inflicting the ugly bruise. Herbert was let off, owing to the provocation, sentence in his case being suspended.

James McGraw was sent to the Penitentiary for four months for voting illegally at the late election. He registered from No. 502 West Twenty-sixth-street, where he did not reside. He confessed that he had no home, but had slept in a stable in Twenty-first-street.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Lott, Barnard and Gilbert.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the following were admitted to the Bar: O. P. Howell, J. H. Kemble, William Riley, John J. Lynes, E. S. Philips, F. C. Roche, W. R. Lee, S. F. Prentice, D. W. Esmond, J. J. Carberry, James L. Young and W. T. Holt.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

A PECULIAR PRESCRIPTION.

Ernest Schaffroth vs. Jacob Ross.—Both parties live in Williamsburgh. The action was brought to recover $500, value of services rendered to defendant's son, an idiot, from February to May, 1867. The Doctor swore that he had visited his patient 150 times. For the defence it was sworn that instead of improving, the boy grew worse under his treatment, and that the Doctor had at first consented to accept for his services $60, which he afterward raised to $180, and next to $500, the amount now sued for. The defendant, a blacksmith, gave a curious piece of evidence in reference to a charm given by the Doctor to him, for the boy's benefit. The charm consisted of a few unintelligible lines of German rhyme, about sound passing through air. This was to be folded in a piece of blue paper, which was again to be folded into a newspaper. Having committed to memory the words in the first note, together with certain arbitrary crosses in the margin, drilled into the witness, as he alleges, by the Doctor, he was to keep the matter a secret from everybody, go out some fine night, turn the first corner, and pick up the first bit of paper he met, which, with the charm, he was to put into a pistol. Thus loaded, the moment he fired the weapon the boy would be cured. The Doctor denied all knowledge of the charm.

The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $60 50, the amount of the bill first tendered by the plaintiff.

ILLEGAL ARREST.

John Green vs. Chester Brumly.—This was an action brought to recover $5,000 for illegal arrest. About May, 1865, Brumly, a policeman, received orders from his superior officer to desire all parties standing at the corner of Pacific and Court streets to move on, for the place was fast becoming a nuisance by reason of numbers assembling there indulging in remarks on passers by. On the 28th May Green was on the corner in question, with indefinite object, and was desired to move on, but refused, alleging that he was on the stoop of his own house, and would not leave. Some words followed, which resulted in defendant arresting plaintiff, for which alleged illegal arrest he claimed $5,000. The jury have not yet agreed upon their verdict.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 12, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C..	112¼	100	West U. Tel.	33¾
5,000	do	112	146	do	33
3,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	107⅛	500	do.....2d call	33⅜
			800	Quicksilver	19
50,000	do	107⅞	100	do	19⅛
50,000	do	107⅞	100	Pac. Mail	125
25,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	104⅞	300	do	124¾
			30	do	124⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '65	105	300	do.....2d call	125
			50	do	125¼
10,000	do	104⅞	20	Adams Ex. Co	78⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 new	105⅛	32	do	78⅛
			100	do	78¼
45,000	do	107⅝	100	do	78
28,000	do	107⅝	100	do.....2d call	78¾
70,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	107⅝	100	do	78⅞
			25	Amer. Ex. Co	76½
5,500	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅝	100	U. S. Ex.	78½
			100	do	78¼
23,500	do	107⅝	20	Mer. U. Ex.	38
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	101	15	do	38¼
3,500	do	100⅝	600	N. Y. Cent.	117⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	100⅝	100	do.....b30	117⅞
2,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	105	100	do.....2d call.	117¾
			200	Mil. & St. Paul. Pf.	62
1,000	do	104⅝	200	Del., L. & W. R.	112
2,500	do	104⅝	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	61½
9,000	do	104⅝	700	Erie R.	72⅞
800	do.3d Ser..S'll	104⅝	100	do.....b30	73
4,100	do	104⅝	1200	do	73
1,500	do	104⅝	200	do.....s30	72¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	63⅜	100	do.....b30	73⅛
32,000	do	63⅝	500	do..2d call b30	73¼
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	89⅞	200	do	73⅛
14,000	do	88⅞	300	Hud. Riv. R.	123
15,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c...	53½	300	do	132½
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	53½	100	do.....s60	132
500	do	53½	100	do.....2d call	132
4,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. Issue	97⅛	500	Reading R.....s60	95
			220	do	95⅜
8,000	Mo. St. 6s	97	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	135
15,000	Ohio 6s. '70	100	200	Mich. Cen. R.	110½
4,000	Ohio 6s. '81	103	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	82
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	112	100	do.....b10	82¼
10,500	Ill. Cen. Bds.	118	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅜
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	120	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
3,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	95	20	Chic. & N. W.	55
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	87	300	do	58
5,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105½	300	do	58⅛
9,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99	700	do	58¾
40	Bk. of Commerce	117⅛	100	do	58⅞
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	104¾	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	67¼
22	Tradesmen's Bk	138	22	Clev. & Tol. R.	104
114	Del. & Hud. C.	144⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	97
100	Amer. Coal	48	1200	P. F. W. & C.	99¼
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	15½	100	do	99⅞
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	46	20	Am. Ex. Co	76½
50	Ocean Bank	102	100	Adams Ex. Co	78
100	U. S. Ex. Co	78⅛	100	Mariposa Pr.	15
5	do	78	200	Cum. Coal Pr.	27
85	do	77⅞	200	Erie R.	73⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. R. '81.	107⅝	100	Am. Coal	48
70,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s., C. '62	107	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	54½
			100	Mer. U. Ex.	38
3,000	do	107½	30	do	38¼
4,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 new iss.	107⅝	50	do	38⅛
			100	N. Y. Cen. R. ..s60	117
7,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	100⅝	500	do	117
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d series	104¾	500	Erie R.	73
			100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b10	67¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63⅓	100	do.....s10	67¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	66½	300	Erie R. Pf.	73¼
5,000	do.....b30	65¾	300	Ill. Cen. R.	133
2,000	Missouri 6s.	97	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83¾
10,000	do.....2d call	96⅝	100	C. & N. W. R.	59½
4,000	Vir. 6s, New	42	100	do	59⅝
9,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	118	100	do.....s10	59½
400	Pacific Mail	125¾	300	do	59⅝
300	do	125⅞	100	do	60
150	do	126	100	do	59¼
100	Bos. Water P.	17¾	100	do	59
4	Amer. Ex.	76	500	Cl. & T.	103½
100	Adams Ex. Co	78⅛	10	Chic. & R. I. R.	97¼
30	do	78½	100	New-Jersey Cen. R.	115⅝
10	do	78¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	46⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts. ...b3	83¾
100	Adams Ex.	78½	400	do	83½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	19	200	do.....b10	83⅞
100	Pacific Mail	124½	200	do.....c	83¾
50	do	124⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W. R.	58⅞
300	West. U. Tel.	33	200	do	59
100	do.....b10	33	300	do.....c	58⅝
50	do	33	100	do.....b5	59
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	117½	200	do.....b3	58⅞
600	do.....c	117⅜	600	do	58¾
100	do.....s10	117½	100	do.....c	58¾
100	do.....b3	117⅝	800	do	58⅝
100	do.....b5	117⅝	200	do.....c	58⅝
800	Erie R.	72¾	100	do.....b5	58¾
100	do.....b5	72¾	300	do	58½
900	do	72¾	300	do	58¼
400	do.....b10	72¾	200	Chi., R. I. & P.....c	96⅞
200	Reading R.	95¼	500	do.....b3	97
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	82	100	do.....s10	96⅞
300	do.....b3	82	100	do.....b10	97
100	do.....b5	82	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67
100	do.....c	81⅞	200	do.....c	67
100	do.....b10	82	100	do.....b15	67⅛
100	Ohio & Miss R.	26¼	100	do.....s5	67
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	103⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Mer. U. Ex.	38	300	Erie R.	73
50	Adams Express	78⅛	100	do.....s30	73
100	Quicksilver.....b3	20¼	500	do.....b3	73⅛
100	do.....c	20⅛	100	Hudson R.	132
80	do	20⅛	200	do	132½
100	Mariposa P.	15¼	400	do	132¾
50	do	15⅛	200	Reading R.	95⅜
500	Pacific M.	125⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....b10	99¼
100	do.....b10	125¾	100	do	99⅛
100	do.....c	125⅝	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	82⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	117¾	100	M. & St. P.	42½
100	do.....b3	117⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅝
100	do.....b30	117¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	103½
400	do	117½	500	C., R. I. & P.	97
100	West. U. T.	33⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	58⅝
100	do.....c	33⅛	100	do.....s30	57
100	do.....s3	33¼	100	do.....b5	58⅝
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	26¼	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....b3	67¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Canton Co.	46	200	Erie	72⅞
100	Mer. Union Ex.	38	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	15⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	81⅞
200	Pacific Mail	126	100	do.....b3	82
100	Adams Ex.	78	300	Clev. & Pitts	83¾
100	do.....b60	78½	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	118½	100	do.....b10	97
500	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	117	100	do.....b3	96⅞
200	do	116⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R.....b10	59
200	West. Union T.	33¾	600	do	58¾
100	do.....s30	33⅛	100	do.....b5	58⅞
100	do.....b3	33¾	200	do.....s3	58¾
1800	Reading R.	95⅛	200	do	58⅝
800	do.....b8	95⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	67⅛
200	do.....s10	95			

THURSDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Gold Room had another fall of 1½ ⅌ cent. to-day. The sales opened at 134⅝, the last price of yesterday, but soon exhibited another rapid decline to 134⅛@¼@133@⅝@¼@⅜, followed after 2 o'clock by a partial recovery to 133⅞@133⅝ ⅌ cent. The *short* entered in the Room at higher figures has been extensively covered or closed up, but as yet no signs appear of any combined or vigorous buying for the *Bull* account. The Foreign Exchanges continue to look very strong, and the fall in Gold and its abundance may induce some considerable shipments by the steamers of Saturday. Bills on London are 109⅝@110 for 60 days, and 110⅜@110½ for short sight. The supply of Money is easy to the Brokers at 7@6 ⅌ cent. The Bank movement of the week, in some quarters, has the promise of a higher line of Deposits, (Country Bank balances,) and also an increase of Loans and Discounts for the Statement of next Saturday. The Exchange at New-Orleans is ½ ⅌ cent. against New-York, but we hear of no important sums of Currency going in that direction, while in the Western cities the Exchange is slightly in favor of New-York.

The snow-storm was unfavorable to all outdoor business to-day, while in the Stock Exchange there was the same, or increased animation from yesterday, and a large business was done at the Boards and in the Long Room. The Public Funds were active, though a further decline of ⅛@½ ⅌ cent. was submitted to in the sales of the United States 5-20s of 1862, owing to the fall in Gold, which the London market for Bonds does not keep pace with; thus tempting remittances to this market. Some moderate parcels of Bonds are now said to be on the way out.

In the Railway market the transactions in Erie were again on a large scale, at 72⅞@¾@73⅛ ⅌ cent. New-York Central opened with some firmness at the decline of last night, but subsequently fell off to 116⅞@⅞ ⅌ cent. There was some further realizing on the recent advance, and on the termination of the annual election. The speculators disposed to operate in the bearish interest are going on the calculation that the Stock will fall off, now that the election is over. The Northwest Stocks were strong. The Common recovered to 60 ⅌ cent. in the afternoon, and the Preferred was firm throughout the day. Hudson River fell off 1 ⅌ cent. Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Fort Wayne generally steady. On the Miscellaneous list, Western Telegraph, Quicksilver and Canton firm; Pacific Mail and the old Express Companies about the same as yesterday. The Border State Stocks are firm, and Missouris ½ ⅌ cent higher.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold fell back to 133¼@⅜, Pacific Mail advanced to 125⅞@126 ⅌ cent., and Northwest Common fell back to 58½@58 ⅌ cent. Erie firm, and up to 73⅛@¼ again, and New-York Central recovered to 117⅛@¼:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	100⅞	Missouris	96½	97
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅝	107	Northwest	58⅞	58
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107⅝	107⅛	N. West Pref.	66⅞	67⅛
N. Y. Central	117⅛	117⅛	Rock Island	97	96⅞
Erie	72⅞	73⅛	Fort Wayne	99⅛	99⅛
Hudson	133	132⅛	W. U. Telegraph	33	33⅛
Reading	95⅛	95⅛	St. Paul Pref.	61⅛	62
Mich. Southern	82⅛	82	Pacific Mail	126	125⅞
Pittsburgh	83⅝	83⅝	American Gold	134⅛	133⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	63½	63½	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	134	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅛
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	130	5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	103⅞
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1868	135	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅞
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	107½	5-20 reg., 1867	103⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅝	5-20 cou. 1867	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5 ⅌ cent., coup. 1871	120
5-20 coup., small, 1862	106½	10-40s, reg.	100½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101
5-20 cou., small, 1864	105	7 3-10 2d series	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104¾	7 3-10 3d series	104⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104½	Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	98	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	98	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	98	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	98	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	98	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	64½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	90	Tennessee new bds	63¼
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	90	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	61
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	96½
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	97½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Chatham	146
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics'	120½	Nassau	103
Union	114	Corn Exchange	122
Tradesmen's	138	Continental	105
Fulton	150	St. Nicholas	104
Greenwich	161	Commonwealth	107
National	110	Manuf's & Merch'ts	103
State of New-York	105½	Central National	104½
Commerce	117	First National	204
Mechanics B'k Ass.	110	Fourth National	106
Ocean	102	Ninth National	104
American Exchange	112½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91½	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92⅝	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	118	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	89
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	90⅝	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	87⅝	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	85
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	94
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-'72	107	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86⅞
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81½	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Exten. B.	84	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,221,891 76; total payments, $633,075 47; total balance, $104,479,090 00; the receipts include for Customs, $179,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $515,000.

The Bondholders of the Land Grant Mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road will find an advertisement on another page from the Trustees to the Mortgage inviting proposals to sell to the Trust $50,000 of the Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

The holders of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds of Illinois will receive a dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. on account of the principal of the registered Bonds on application to the Trustees, at the Office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of November:

1867	$412,933
1866	414,603
Decrease	$1,670

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in December:

1867	$93,900
1866	62,096
Increase	$31,804

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of November, 1867, were $1,421,881, 06. The earnings for November, 1866, were $1,416,000 71. Increase, $5,880 35.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 12.

Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st	$24,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 e. Clinton-st., 25x65.6	7,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 60 s. 55th-st., 20x35	19,250
5th-st., n. s., 283 e. Av. B., 21.5x97	9,800
2d-av., e. s., 60 s. 55th-st., 20x64	14,750
Lexington-av., e. s., 60 s. 59th-st., 20x95	12,000
12th-st., n. s., 120 w. 3d-av., 20x100	1,500
52d-st., s. s., 175 w. 9th-av., 25x100.5	2,600
1st-av., e. cor. 22d-st., (2 lots,) 49.5x98	18,000
50th-st., s. e., 350 e. 7th-av., (2 lots,) 50x100.4	8,000
112th-st., s. s., 145 w. 3d-av., 25x100.11	3,000
3d-av., e. s., 75 s. 47th-st., 25x95	30,300
110th-st., n. s., 275 e. 5th-av., 100x100.10	9,000
49th-st., s. s., 643 w. 5th-av., 20.10x100.5	19,500
34th-st., n. s., 80 e. 10th-av., 20.8x98.9	22,000
89th-st., s. s., 261 e. 4th-av., 25.6x100.8	[illegible]
42d-st., s. s., 75 w. 2d-av., 20x100.5	2,000
117th-st., n. s., cor. 6th-av., 25.2x100	3,250
N. W. cor. Lexington-av. and 51st-st., 25.5x90	8,000
21st-st., n. s., 328 w. 9th-av., 22x104	25,000
Bet. 3d and 4th avs., and 87th and 88th sts., (2 lots,) 25x100	3,800
S. W. cor. 4th-av. and 39th-st., (4 lots,) 80x98.9	46,000
110th-st., n. s., 361 e. 4th-av., 18.9x100.11	12,000
124th-st., s. s., 318 w. 3d-av., 21.4x100.11	10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 115 Franklin-st., (lofts,) 3 years and 1 month	8,500
No. 45 Avenue D, 5 years and 8 month	1,296
49th-st., s. s., 643 w. 5th-av., 20.10x100.5, 21 years, yearly	333

BROOKLYN, DEC. 12.

Wyckoff-st., n. s., 289 w. Carlton-av., 126x131	$7,700
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 142 w. Carlton-av., 21x131	1,710
Madison-st., n. s., 350 w. Yates-av., 50x200	1,850
N. W. cor. Atlantic and Franklin avs., 148x139	3,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 225 w. Franklin-av., 100x97	4,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 28 w. Carlton-av., 21x131	1,700
Normand-av., n. s., 75 w. Eckford-st., 25x100	900
Forrest-st., n. s., 125 w. Washington-st., 50x100	1,200
Eagle-st., n. s., 295 e. Franklin-st., 25x100	950
Dupont-st., s. s., 195 e. Franklin-st., 25x100	1,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 440 w. Albany-av., 20x100	4,500
South First-st., n. s., 75 w. Eighth-st., 25x77	1,000
Nelson-st., s. s., 168 w. Court-st., 22x100	6,500
S. W. cor. Church and Court sts., 20x80	4,500
Fourth-st., n. s., 142 e. Smith-st., 40x90	800
Madison-st., n. s. 81 w. Classon-av. 40x117	6,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 576 e. Classon-av., 40x117	8,000
S. E. corner Myrtle and Bedford avs., 25x90	3,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 188 e. Flatbush-av., 25x55	1,600
Bedford-av., w. s., 190 s. Willoughby-av., 25x100	2,300
North 2d-st., n. s., 40 w. 8th-st., 25 feet	3,000
N. W. corner Ewen and Wyckoff sts., 20x100	10,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 340 e. Rochester-av., 40x100	6,600
Wyckoff-st., n., 163 w. Carlton-av., 34x131	6,840
Wyckoff-av., n. s., 310 w. Carlton-av., 105x131	3,500
S. E. corner Union and Eagle sts., 25x100	1,800
Eighth-av., n. w. corner Carroll-st., 192x200	2,700
Middle-st., n. e. s., 295 s. e. 7th-av., 25x100	1,500
Atlantic-st., n. s., 290 e. Court-st., 25x100	9,000
Carlton-av., e. s., 274 n. Dekalb-av., 21x100	15,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	9,887
Flour, bbls	8,537	Malt, bushels	640
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	45	Pork, bbls	1,223
Cornmeal, bags	1,537	Cut Meats, pkgs	298
Wheat, bushels	806	Lard, pkgs	105
Corn, bushels	12,365	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	882
Rye, bushels	6,072	Whisky, bbls	269
Oats, bushels	2,692	Petroleum, bbls	2,002

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very dull and heavy, including Java, at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate request at a further reduction in prices. Most holders of the low grades have not been willing to sell at the going rates. The aggregate sales were only 1,873 bales, including 1,271 bales to shippers, 378 bales to spinners, and 224 bales to speculators, against receipts of 4,840 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	14	14⅛	14¼@14½
Good Ordinary	14½	14¾	14¾@14⅞
Low Middling	14¾	15	15¼@15½
Middling	15¼	15½	16 @16¼
Good Middling	17	17½	18 @18½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,605
Receipts last week	25,333
Receipts preceding week	22,232
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	179,520
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	636,920
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	97,748
Exports since Jan. 1	409,913
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	49,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	531,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	243,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	238,000

EGGS—Have been in light supply and fair demand at firmer prices, including Jersey, extra brands, at 38c.@39c.; State and Pennsylvania, 37c.@38c.; Ordinary Western, [illegible]; Western, by express, 36c.@37c.; Canada, 35c.@38c.; Limed, loss off, 29c.@30c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are held more firmly. Cranberries are very dull. Grapes sell slowly. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $4@$4 50; Apples, Greenings, $3 50@$4; Apples, Pippins, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $3@$4 ⅌ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@8c.; Common, 3c.@6c.; Catawba, 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Cranberries, $8@$10 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples, State, 9c.@10c.; Western, 8½c.@9c.; Southern, 4c.@8c.; Peaches, New, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Unpeeled, halves, 7c.@8c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 6c.@7c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries, 43c.@45c.; Plums, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand to-day. State brands have been in moderate request, chiefly to fill maturing contracts, within our range. Western brands have been partially neglected, and quoted off 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., including poor to choice superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 30; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 50; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 here; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 80 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 30
Extra State	9 75@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., at $9 90@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 60@$9 30 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been more inquired for at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 825 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 250 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in limited request at $4 10@$4 50, as extremes, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been almost wholly neglected to-day, and quoted off about 2c. a bushel. Sales have been confined to a lot of No. 2 Spring at $2 31; and a small parcel of Amber State at $2 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very slack request at a further slight reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at $1 35@$1 38 for old mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 36@$1 36½ for prime, in store, there being very little available afloat; $1 33@$1 36 for new mixed Western; $1 25@$1 38 for new Yellow and White Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in demand at $1 70@$1 72 for Southern, and $1 73 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 6,700 bushels. Barley has been decidedly firmer and in fair request; sales, since our last, 25,000 bushels at $1 90 for choice Canada West; $1 70 for State, and $1 65 for Western, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Malt, to-day. Oats have been in fair demand and held firmly. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels Western at 83c.@84c., closing at 83c., in store; and 85c.@86½c. afloat, ⅌ bushel. Beans are dull and unchanged. We quote: Marrows, prime new, $4@4 15; Mediums, prime new, $4@$4 05; Kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3. Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 40.

HAY—North River has been quiet to-day, at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including American at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been steady, but dull.

LIME—Has been in limited demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 33c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c., New-Orleans, 65c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$6 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in slack demand and depressed in price, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request, at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 10c.@10¾c. for Crude, in bulk; 24c.@27c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@46c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market for Potatoes is unsettled, caused by the detention of the usual Winter stock in the canals. Trade is active, and as the supply on hand is small, quotations are advanced. We quote: Potatoes, Buckeyes, $3@$3 25; Peach Blows, $4@$4 25; Prince Alberts, $3 50@$4; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Mercers, $4@$4 50; Delaware Sweet, $6@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Onions, $4 50@$5; Turnips, Russia, $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, $4@$8 ⅌ 100; Squashes, Marrow, $3 75@$4 ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $12@$16 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in full supply, and prices are materially lower, with a full market. We quote: Dressed Poultry: Turkeys, 15c.@16c.; Fowls, 10c.@12c.; Spring Chickens, 14c.@15c.; Geese, 14c.@15c.; Ducks, 15c.@16c. ⅌ lb.; Partridge, ⅌ pair, $1; Prairie Hens, ⅌ pair, $1@$1 25; Venison, carcass, ⅌ lb., 13c.@15c.; Venison, saddle, ⅌ lb., 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, to-day. The demand has been very moderate. Sales have been reported of 2,150 bbls., in lots, at $21 30@$21 70, closing at $21 40, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. Mess at $21 80@$21 87, deliverable before Jan. 20, seller's option, and $23@$23 25 for new, deliverable last half of January and all February. Cut Meats continue very dull at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon is heavier and lower; sales 850 boxes, including Cumberland cut, January delivery, at 10½c.@10¾c., closing dull at 10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quite dull to-day; sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c.@13½c., ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 9¾c.@10c. for City, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Country, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand, including Prime Mess at $32@$34 50, and India Mess at $35 @$38 50 ⅌ tierce; 410 tierces sold. Beef Hams have been in slack demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 240 bbls. Butter is in good request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 15,388 packages, a considerable portion of which is Canadian. We learn that Canada has been despoiled of Butter to such an extent as now to be actually short of their consumptive requirements for the Winter, therefore the great influx of Canada stock is passed, with a chance of return trade. We discontinue our quotation for pail Butter, the season being over, except for trashy Winter made stock. Western Butter is out of market, except for a few packages of Winter rolls, and the West is now dependent on this State for their supplies of fine stock. The stock of fine Butter now left in both City and country is unusually small, and relief from that position cannot be obtained until another crop is made. A fair demand continues for local, Southern and Eastern trade, at our quotations. The market closes with great firmness.

	Per pound	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44	@48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42	@45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40	@43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40	@43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38	@40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44	@48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40	@43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40	@42
Canada	25	@33
Canada Extra	35	@38

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 42,112 boxes. A very large proportion of the Cheese has now come forward, and the receipts must necessarily grow lighter from this date. The West is comparatively bare of stock, the make of Cheese having been cut short early in the season by the unprecedented drought, and heavy drafts will be made on our stock for their consumptive requirements. The City of Boston has received from May 1 to Dec. 1, 40,000 boxes more of Cheese than during the same period of last season, while the stock now is quite light and is fully ten thousand boxes short of the stock of the same date last year. The English markets are comparatively short of stock of good to fine American Cheese, while their own make has been consumed, and heavy supplies are absolutely required by the necessities of consumption. We quote from reliable Liverpool authority good to fine American Cheese at 54s.@58s., and no quotation for the extra grades from lack of stock. We note heavy transactions in factories for English account and for speculation at 15c.@16c., and that 16½c. is freely offered for extra Cheddars and refused. The demand for local and for Southern trade is more active at full rates. We again state that, taking into consideration the immense increase in the export of Cheese, and also in local consumption, we have not the smallest doubt the stock of Cheese now left in this country will prove to be considerably short of a fair supply of absolute requirements, and largely less in amount than the stock of the same date last year. We are particular in our statements and positive in our conclusions, having in view the great importance to the Cheese interest of this State, in order to checkmate the clique operation, which aims to forcibly control and break down market rates by false quotations, false estimates and general sharp practice. We again state that the Cable quotation of 52s. for the highest range of fine American Cheese is unqualifiedly false, and believed to be intended to fraudulently depress market prices here. The market closes with very great firmness, and the tendency to an advance only checked by the decline in gold. Our quotations are unchanged.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	8	@11

SUGARS—Have been quite dull to-day, at declining prices. Sales since our last 238 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10½c.@13¼c., and 670 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@16¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼@11½c.; 29,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c.; 34,000 lbs. Grease at 7¼@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅝@¾d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 20,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 boxes Bacon, by sail, at 25s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol, 800 boxes Cheese at 30s. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TOWN AND COUNTRY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Ringgold, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Setton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM Leading character by G. L. Fox.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Fleury Longchamps as the Duchess.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . . Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EMILY WARHAM and JUMBO JUM, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Nicholas Nickleby" and "Boots at the Holly-tree Inn."

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* of yesterday contained an article on American Finances, expressing the belief that increased taxation and higher duties would be imposed to relieve the country of its embarrassments. It expresses the belief, however, that no scheme of repudiation will be sanctioned by the American people.

Public funerals expressive of sympathy for the Fenians executed at Manchester having become quite common in Ireland, the Lord-Lieutenant has issued a proclamation declaring such demonstrations seditious, and prohibiting them in future.

JEAN PACINI, a veteran operatic composer, died at Florence yesterday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday took up the bill, previously introduced, relative to the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property. The question was upon Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment requiring all agents of the Government to pay into the Treasury all moneys derived from such sales. Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. FESSENDEN made explanations exonerating the Secretary of the Treasury from all blame in regard to his manner of disposing of cotton claims. The morning hour having expired, the subject was postponed until to-day. Mr. DRAKE, as a question of privilege, replied to attacks made upon him in the newspapers. Mr. DRAKE's resolution censuring the President for opinions expressed in his recent message was taken up and Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to discuss it at length, sustaining the President's views. At the close of Mr. JOHNSON's remarks the subject was postponed until Monday. The Senate refused to agree to the House resolution providing for an adjournment from the 20th inst. to Jan. 6. The President submitted a lengthy document giving his reasons for suspending Secretary STANTON. After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

A large number of memorials and communications were presented in the House and referred to committees. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the causes of the present depression of the shipping interests, and whether it was not advisable to remit some of the internal duties on material used in shipbuilding. Numerous other resolutions of inquiry were referred to the several committees. Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of selecting diplomatic and consular representatives to Hayti, Liberia and other parts of Africa, from colored American citizens. Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the House refused—yeas 63, nays 77. The resolution was then withdrawn. In the Committee of the Whole, Mr. MAYNARD defended the present Government of the State of Tennessee. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the debate on the subject of removing to New-York to complete the session was renewed. Several propositions were made, all of which were rejected, and a committee of five was appointed to find other rooms in Albany. In Committee of the Whole the report on the Judiciary was debated, the question being on the organization of the Supreme Court. No definite action had been agreed upon when a recess until evening was taken. The Evening Session was further occupied in discussing the Judiciary report. The amendments proposed were, after debate, rejected, and the Convention adjourned.

Dispatches from Havana state that an American ship reports a severe earthquake at Honduras, and the disappearance of some islands in that vicinity. Earthquakes are reported as of frequent occurrence at the French Islands. President SALNAVE has caused the arrest of many persons suspected of having attempted to organize a revolution in Hayti. The King of Denmark has prepared a farewell proclamation to the inhabitants of the Danish islands recently purchased by the United States.

Fifteen persons have already died in consequence of injuries received by the railroad accident which occurred near Northfield, Vt., on Wednesday. Several others are believed to be fatally injured, and still more are maimed for life.

On Sunday night last a man named PEPYS, his wife and two children, were murdered near Alton, Ill. A negro has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the murderers.

The Legislature of New-Mexico assembled on the 2d inst., and organized by choosing for its officers the friends of Col. CHAVES, delegate to Congress, whose seat was contested by Mr. CLEAVER. On joint ballot the Legislature stood thirty Republicans and nine Democrats.

The United States steamer *De Soto*, which was reported to have been wrecked during the recent hurricane at St. Thomas, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday. The vessel was only slightly damaged by the hurricane.

LOCAL.

A severe storm began at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and raged all day. City travel was much impeded, also that by the ferries. The outward-bound steamers did not leave. The *Borussia* from Hamburg, and the *Caledonia* from Glasgow, got safely into the stream early in the day and landed their emigrant passengers at Castle Garden without accident. The storm slightly moderated after midnight.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that persons taking excise licenses from the City authorities only would be liable to be sued by the Excise Commissioners. A resolution by Alderman NORTON, approving of the purchase by the Government of the Island of St. Thomas, was adopted. A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing one from Judge DALY, calling attention to the proceedings of the meeting lately held at the Cooper Institute in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. In connection therewith, a resolution was adopted calling on the City and State authorities to take action in the matter.

Yesterday, Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, accompanied by Officer MCRINSON, proceeded to No. 161 Broadway and arrested a man who gave his name as WRIGHT, who, it was alleged, was the keeper of a gift jewelry establishment. The arrest was made on the complaint of EDWARD CORRIGAN, who stated that he had been induced by a printed circular to send WRIGHT $11 35 for a watch worth but $1, although claimed in the circular to be worth $90. WRIGHT, with several *aliases*, was held by Recorder HACKETT in $500 bail, and his stock, worth $10,000, was taken to the Police Headquarters.

JAMES MCGRAW, tried at Special Sessions yesterday for voting illegally, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for four months. He confessed that he had no place to register from, although he did so as a resident of No. 502 West Twenty-sixth-street. He said he slept in a stable in Twenty-first-street. GUSTAVE DEMMER, a lager-beer wagon driver, was sent to the City Prison five days and fined $50, for brutally beating his horse, which had fallen, and was unable to rise again as soon as the driver wished him. The wagon at the time contained twenty-two kegs of lager.

A partial investigation of the circumstances of the Sharpley homicide was made by Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. An affidavit was read charging EDWIN KELLY with causing the death of the deceased and FRANCIS LEON with aiding and abetting him. Other affidavits giving details of the affair were presented, and the prisoners were remanded. A *post-mortem* examination of the remains of THOS. J. SHARPLEY was made by Dr. LEO, at Bellevue Hospital.

The fourth annual dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Dartmouth College was given at Delmonico's last evening. The President of the College, Dr. ASA D. SMITH, was President, and about 100 of the Alumni sat down to dinner. Speeches were made by the President of the Association, D. E. WHEELER, Esq., Dr. SMITH, Judge BONNEY, Mr. O. S. TAYLOR, RICHARD B. KIMBALL, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, H. B. PERKINS and many others.

In the case of ANN BARRY, administratrix, &c., *vs.* WM. D. GREGORY, reported in the TIMES yesterday, the Court dismissed the complaint on the ground that notice, as to the insecurity of the building and its alleged improper construction, was not brought to the knowledge of the defendant. An order was made that the questions of law involved be heard in the first instance at General Term.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of DAVID SCOTT, who was shot in Cherry-street Wednesday night. The jury found an verdict declaring that his death was caused by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by JAMES GRIFFIN.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. ELIZABETH FALL and daughter, poisoned on Sunday last, commenced yesterday at the City Court, Brooklyn. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned to Monday.

The violent storm yesterday caused a partial suspension of business. Prices of produce and merchandise generally favored buyers. Freights were quiet and depressed.

Specie Payments—The Forcing Process.

Mr. MORRILL's bill, specifying July, 1869, as the period at which specie payments shall be resumed, would be reasonable and proper, if Congress possessed the attribute of Omnipotence. If the enactment of laws sufficed to regulate the seasons and the crops, to secure prosperity to trade and industry, and to guarantee beyond peradventure peace at home and abroad, the passage of a bill limiting absolutely the duration of an inconvertible currency would undoubtedly be in order. Even then Mr. MORRILL's proposition would be open to objection. For, if the authority of Congress is absolute in the premises, why defer the happy days of hard cash until the Summer after next? Why not resume at once? Mr. GREELEY's opinion is, that the country might, if it would, get back to hard money to-morrow; Mr. MORRILL puts off the time eighteen or nineteen months, but with a distinct impression that the law-making power is perfect master of the situation. The logic is as good, the hypothesis as reasonable in one case as in the other. And if we have but to will payments in gold to obtain them, the postponement proposed by Mr. MORRILL is too tantalizing to be tolerated.

The pretence is, however, so transparently fallacious that the parade of it at Washington is not likely to result in anything tangible. Congress has perpetrated many absurdities in financial and fiscal matters, but none quite so gross as this. The nearest approach to it was Mr. STEVENS' scheme for keeping down the premium on gold by legislating speculation out of existence. That folly failed; and whatever be the fate of Mr. MORRILL's measure, the object at which it aims is beyond the reach of Congress.

Resumption presupposes certain financial conditions which will be possible only when the country shall have recovered from the disturbing influences of the war. The Union must be restored, and the industry and commerce of both sections reëstablished on a healthy basis, before the confidence can exist which is essential to specie payments. Doubt and difficulty now hang like a cloud over all interests. Nowhere can confidence be found. Production is paralyzed, and the States on which we have relied for products which are a sure equivalent of gold, are disorganized and downcast. In not a single domestic aspect do we trace the assurances of financial ease and safety which should be realized ere we advance to the point designated by Mr. MORRILL. Nor is the case improved when the relations of this country to Europe are embraced in the calculation. Under the most favorable circumstances, at home, the specie reserve will continue to be in more or less jeopardy so long as large amounts of our bonds are held abroad. Our position has been bettered by ability to pay with bonds debts due in Europe, but the liability which will always exist to a return of these bonds, and heavy exports of gold in consequence, forbids resumption until the Treasury shall have become strong enough for every probable emergency.

The inability of Mr. MORRILL, or Congress, or the Secretary to determine in advance what will be the condition of the Treasury nineteen months hence, is a circumstance which of itself should negative the proposition before the Senate. Had the husbanding of gold commenced in the Spring of last year, a point would now have been attained favorable for the required estimate. But that chance has been neglected—literally wasted. The gold which should have been in store has been scattered in vain attempts to control the market price, and he were a bold man who should now attempt to judge of the growth of the Treasury reserve during the next year. Trade is too crippled and the country generally too poor to allow of sanguine anticipations in regard to the revenue from imports, the maintenance of which at figures high above the current gold expenditures is a necessity—not of resumption, but—of any judicious approach toward it.

The policy most conducive to the permanent restoration of specie payments will bear no resemblance to the forcing process which Mr. MORRILL proposes. Contingent as it is upon events rather than upon time—on the acquisition of national prosperity rather than on the lapse of days—the only legislation which will promote it is that which tends to the general improvement of national affairs. It will be a result of peace, of economy in expenditures and reduced taxation, of the gradual growth of a surplus derived from the abundance of the people, not wrung from their necessities. If Mr. MORRILL would really hasten it, therefore, he will drop the idea of enacting it as a piece of charlatanry, unworthy of the Senate, and will apply himself to the relief of the country by retrenchment and revised taxation. Our tariff experiences should teach him the unprofitableness of hot-bed legislation, and the folly of efforts to produce by enactments results that proceed from widely different causes. Specie payments will come again when the country is ready for them; they will come then naturally, safely and in a form wholly unlike the transient visit which Mr. MORRILL's bill would produce. The best thing we can do, therefore, is to labor and to wait.

New-York and Paris.

FERNANDO WOOD, when running for Mayor the other day, promised that, if the people elected him, it would be his ambition to do for New-York what M. HAUSSMANN is doing for Paris in the way of beautifying and improving the City. Mr. WOOD, however, was not elected, and so his promise has no more chance of being carried out than it would have had in case of his election.

Every one has heard a great deal about the Parisian transformations of which M. HAUSSMANN is the author. His extraordinary labors in the way of opening spacious streets, erecting superb lines of buildings and great public edifices, embellishing the city, and bettering the circumstances of the residents of the French capital, have excited the wonder and admiration of all who have visited Paris during the last dozen years. As a consequence of what he has brought about in the way of improvement and ornamentation, Paris at this day, as one of our own correspondents remarks, "is the cleanest, the healthiest and the most moral-looking city in the world. No city which at all approaches it in size can boast of anything like its moral physiognomy."

A letter from "Malakoff" in this morning's TIMES, explains the process by which these great changes and this great renovation have been brought about.

In brief, the State and the municipality furnish the funds needed for the work. M. HAUSSMANN, under the sanction of the Emperor, and flanked with his Treasurer on one hand and his City Engineer on the other, projects a particular scheme of improvement—all the schemes, however, being harmonious and tending toward a unitary result; and then, having overcome the delays of the Municipal Council and the remonstrances of interested parties, he takes the next step toward carrying out his plan by coming to terms with the property-holders as to the price to be paid, and notifying the residents to evacuate the premises. Both property-holders and occupants are dealt with very liberally—the former obtaining such large prices as to be always more than willing to be "expropriated," and the latter having two years in which to move out of their quarters. Then commences the labor of tearing down the demoralized buildings, opening up the new streets, and erecting the new edifices. Of all these things the authorities retain the supervision—the Government reserving the right of accepting or rejecting the plans for new buildings, so as to watch constantly over the architectural interests of the City. Moreover, the heights of the houses are regulated according to the width of the new streets, and the architecture is made to conform to the general appearance of the locality. If in the neighborhood of a public edifice, the style of private houses is made simple, so as not to detract from the impression of the public building. In the matter of the streets themselves and street pavements, the same sort of organizing and determinate genius is brought into effect.

It is in this large and absolute manner, upon these special principles, and after this intelligent fashion, that M. HAUSSMANN has transformed and is transforming Paris. That it has reached unequaled splendor, and is more than ever the glory of France and the capital of the world, is what everybody may know.

And now, how about New-York?—leaving of course FERNANDO WOOD out of the question. To begin with, the American Metropolis has no need of any such gigantic tranformations as have been effected in Paris. And then again, the agencies and measures adopted in Paris are not possible here. We shall give no one the power either of a NAPOLEON or a HAUSSMANN—not at present, at all events. And neither have we the available capital to employ in such schemes of building. All, in fact, that is needed in the way of opening up New-York is confined to some dozen streets, situated in the lower and older section of the City. In the erection of buildings, the energy of our citizens has accomplished such marvels in the last twenty years that we see no point at which they can be expected to stop in the future. There are innumerable other matters of private effort, in which its results are as good and its processes far better, than those of "Haussmannization."

What we really and greatly need in New-York through the special agency of the State and the Municipality, are certain great public works, such as piers and wharves, certain great public buildings, such as post-offices and courts, certain great public conveniences, such as the means of transit by steam through the City, underground or overhead, direct communication with Brooklyn by bridges, and certain important items connected with the Park, the Boulevard, &c., &c. When we can get proper attention to such matters, we shall have much better reason to be satisfied with New-York than we can now have.

A Demand Loan.

The proposal to authorize a six per cent. demand loan, which the Senate is asked to sanction, will not take Wall-street by surprise. It has been for some time discussed there as a substitute for contraction, and has generally been received with favor as securing the desired elasticity in the circulation of currency.

The principle is a decided improvement on the Bank of England plan, which produces stringency when accommodation is most desired, and *vice versa*; and not less of an improvement on the system by which the Treasury has endeavored to regulate the market. By affording a motive to pay currency into the Treasury when over-abundance exists, and by facilitating its withdrawal in conformity with the wants of commerce or enterprise, it will give all the advantages of contraction, without any of its drawbacks. The system will be, in fact, self-regulating; possessing a degree of elasticity as far removed from the iron-handed practice that has for many months prevailed as from the demoralizing looseness of unchecked inflation.

Mr. Johnson in Congress.

It will doubtless be found necessary until the close of the session of Congress that there shall be a good stiff assault upon Mr. JOHNSON daily. He is an inviting subject for attack, and the fact that he has but a very limited number of friends makes the thing all the more tempting. He will not be likely to enjoy much in the way of defence, and those who undertake the work will feel compelled to do it in a style that appears at a distance to be only half serious.

The whole matter is of a kind that we consider it folly to argue against. We have come to regard these attacks as something in the order of necessity. And though, as readers of the Congressional debates, we look on the experience before us, in going over them all daily, as rather a hard and monotonous one, yet we shall do it conscientiously and ceaselessly—feeling always a sort of grateful contentment in the fact that Congress does not meet on Sunday.

But though we must expect a continuance of attacks as bitter as Mr. JULIAN made on Wednesday, we consider it but fair that none of the assailants should strike with weapons that even their inventors have condemned and discarded. The horrible charges against Mr. JOHNSON made in Congress last session, and which even the Impeachment Committee have totally repudiated after examination, should not again, for decency sake, be brought up and hurled at him in that awful and defiant manner so often assumed by the more eloquent masters of Congressional invective. The mere fact that even the impeachers took the trouble to "whitewash" Mr. JOHNSON of all these matters ought to save him from their further repetition. Beside, no one—not even those who receive everything, and especially horrible things, with open mouth—can be induced to swallow them now. What is the use, then, of dealing in them?

Let his assailants, in their daily exercises, "pitch in" on political grounds—there is room enough. Let them confine themselves to facts—they are rough enough. And so the affair will excite the amusement of spectators, rather than their disgust.

The London Times and Gen. Grant.

In the article on American politics which we copied yesterday from the London *Times*, the opinion is expressed that Gen. GRANT "is not a man for either party to build all their hopes upon; and yet, if either chose any one else, it would be likely to make a fatal mistake." The logical deduction from this, of course, is, that both the Republicans and the Democrats must nominate GRANT, and that the party which nominates any other candidate will fail. The *Times* furthermore thinks that in being driven to nominate GRANT, the Republicans put forward a man whom the "Democrats would be only too glad to accept as their candidate."

It is possible to make a great deal too much of Gen. GRANT's non-partisanship. It is possible to misinterpret the circumstance of his making no public declarations upon the party issues or political divisions of the hour. We imagine it will be found to be none the less the fact that he entertains very decided opinions upon every public question before the country, and upon the policy that should be pursued concerning all matters under the circumstances that exist. We fancy that those who go on the supposition that he would suffer himself to be controlled or cajoled by the Democratic Party of recent times will have no occasion to go very far before they find out their mistake. And we fancy that those who have been led to entertain the notion that he has no attachment to Republican principles as set forth authoritatively by the last National Convention, and as adhered to by President LINCOLN, will not need to live through next year before they discover their error.

No intelligent man need go beyond Gen. GRANT's official and authorized utterances, of recent date, to get a very fair idea as to how he stands in regard to the fundamental issues that have arisen since the close of the war. No one need have hard work to discover on which side his opinions lie, or where his sympathies are. And if, after studying the matter over with open eyes and closed prejudices, any one should be led to infer that they are not as reasonable, sensible and loyal as they are warm, decided and conservative, we can only advise him to wait for further light upon what is a dark subject only to those who are incapable of seeing.

The Whisky Tax.

The whisky manufacturers and dealers are besieging Congress for sundry modifications of the law. They do not like the present system, which, in their judgment, entails "a corrupt espionage, and the molestation of innocent parties;" and they offer a series of suggestions designed to secure to themselves relief. The amount of the tax, and the manner in which it shall be levied, are questions on which they have decided opinions.

The public verdict touching the duty of the Government toward the whisky interest differs materially from that which the gentlemen assembled at Washington are anxious to obtain. Protest as they may, they will have difficulty in persuading the country that they are the injured innocents they represent themselves to be, or that they are entitled to the consideration they claim in respect of the taxation to be imposed. The popular conviction is the other way. It ascribes the victimizing to them, instead of pitying them as victims; and it calls for more stringent laws and a more productive method of levying the tax, instead of any mitigation of its burdens.

The surest method of collecting from this source all the revenue which it owes to the country seems to be the taxation of the stills to the extent of their capacity. This plan might occasionally inflict hardship, but as a rule nothing could be more just, nor could anything be less likely to be frustrated by fraud. The fact that the manufacturers are averse to it should not be conclusive against its adoption. They have suggested no alternative that affords the same degree of protection to the revenue.

Washington dispatches speak of a committee to remain in Washington, with "discretionary power and plenty of money to be used in whatever manner they may deem best to secure the success of their schemes." We can but hope that money and whisky will both be defeated, when they are arrayed, as in this instance, against the public interest.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judging from the remarks he makes, we infer that WENDELL PHILLIPS is dissatisfied with the result of the impeachment business. In an article, which we copy elsewhere, he berates Congress in very vigorous, if not very elegant, language. It is not easy to say which he abuses most—the President or the Republican Party. Such vehement cursing has not been seen for a long time; indeed, we know of nothing since the famous curse in Tristam Shandy that surpasses or equals it. Congress is disgraced, the Republican Party is dead, the President is victorious, and the very mischief is to pay all round! What Mr. PHILLIPS proposes to do about it, he does not state.

A Western paper—the Columbus, (Ohio,) *Journal*, thinks that the Republican Party should nominate Mr. MOTLEY for Vice-President. It insists that he is a great historian and an accomplished gentleman; and that the American people ought not to permit such a man to be disgraced by an "illiterate tailor." The argument does not seem to be strictly logical. It would be curious if MCCRACKEN, (if there be such a person,) should, in trying to make a vacancy in our foreign missions, have actually made a Vice-President.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the Republican Party would do as well not to insist upon Gen. GRANT's committing himself to specific details of policy until the party itself has decided what policy it will adopt. "The party," it says, "has never formally or generally committed itself to the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, in whole or in part;" and, therefore, it would not be wise to insist on such a committal by Gen. GRANT. The *Republican* seems to question the right of Congress to lay down a policy for the party, and insist on its absolute and instant adoption. If this is not heresy, in the name of all that is sacred in party politics, we should like to know what is!

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, in a letter from Washington, has a curious revelation of the feelings, plans and purposes of the Radical Party. It says they have been holding conferences to effect an organization of their own, apart from that of the Republican Party, and that they intend to renew the project of impeachment as a question of privilege, on which they have a right to be heard. It is a little suggestive to hear them complaining of "the tyranny of the majority in shutting off debate!" That used to be their standing weapon, when *they* were the majority. It happens to be *their* ox which is gored this time, and that makes all the difference in the world.

We have received a great many communications about the sale of tickets for Mr. DICKENS' second series of readings,—all of them making loud complaints of unfairness and bad faith. We decline publishing them, as no good could be effected thereby. The sale of tickets so eagerly demanded is a difficult matter. Selling to the first comer, is very apt to throw a large share of them into the hands of speculators. Selling at auction would have the same result, or give to rich people the exclusive enjoyment of a pleasure to which others have as strong a claim. The fairest way would probably be to divide the tickets among ten or fifteen bookstores, music stores, hotels, &c.,—upon an equitable understanding with the proprietors,—the sale to commence at the same time in all these places. There would then be some guarantee against their falling into wrong hands.

Mr. SUMNER was unable to fulfill his engagement to lecture before the Davenport (Iowa) Lyceum; whereupon the managers sent him a demand for damages! This strikes us as decidedly a cool proceeding. It is reducing the system of lecturing to its essential elements as a business operation. Literary gentlemen will probably be a little shy of promising to lecture before the Davenport Association.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the characteristic of the American Press is its sycophancy. That may be true, but it can't be accused of sycophancy toward him.

We observe that the Republican newspapers in other States do not receive the Albany *Evening Journal's* nomination of Gov. FENTON for Vice-President with that enthusiastic unanimity which might be desired. Some of them are ungenerous enough to hint that a State which has just given the Democratic ticket nearly 50,000 majority, had better be a little modest about claiming that nomination at all. And journals in every State in the Union, we believe, think that their particular State can present as strong a candidate as Gov. FENTON or any other New-York Governor. We are patient people here, and can wait till these cavils subside.

New avenues of distinction are being opened every day to the possessors of intellect and high ambition. It used to be considered something worth while to be styled a great statesman, or a great poet, or a great lawyer, in one's epitaph or obituary; but these phrases of commendation are likely to be gradually superseded. We see that the death of a Mr. SMITH is announced in one of our Western cities, of whom it is said that he was one of the most amiable citizens and the greatest——pork-packer in the whole Western country. *Sic itur ad astra!*

America has always been regarded as a good customer of foreign manufacturers, but generally in the line of useful and practically beneficial fabrics. Yet we surpass many other nations even in our consumption of frippery. In the manufacture of French artificial flowers are employed more than thirty thousand persons, the trade amounting to $3,000,000 every year. While France finds many good customers in Europe for these pretty varieties, she disposes of a full third of the production here. Germany takes about $400,000, Italy a little less, England $600,000, Prussia $800,000, and plain, Democratic America, $1,000,000 worth of artificial flowers each year! Where is old BEN. FRANKLIN?

The *Herald* and the *World* are disputing with great skill and vigor over what the one fears and the other hopes to be the coming "crack of doom." They both make a better fist of it on the destruction, than on the reconstruction question. The *Herald*, alarmed at the tornadoes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, boiler explosions, DICKENS' readings and negro manifestations of the day, fears that the earth is going to the deuce, and the *Herald* establishment with it. If the latter article could be saved out, it wouldn't mind the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, but would agree to report the affair in full next morning. The *World* admits the *Herald's* logic and indorses the portents, but, for some mysterious reason, chuckles over the prospect. It comes out "strong and jolly," and accepts the situation. Like the youth who, in view of an unpaid tailor's bill and disagreeable surroundings in general, soliloquized the terrestrial ball, exclaiming, "Never *you* mind—roll on!"—so the *World* boldly and jubilantly cries, "Let the globe go!" If this defiance could be verbally amended so as to read, "Let the *World* go," we doubt not that the *Herald* would be satisfied, and cry amen. When the *World* and *Herald* have settled up their little affair of the fate of the universe, which they have undertaken to decide, we will give the result of their lucubrations to our readers. Meanwhile, we presume the price of mortgages will not be affected.

The new Labor Exchange at Castle Garden is meeting with a good degree of success, and has already proved of great benefit. During the fortnight that ended with last month, there were about 1,500 applicants for labor, skilled and unskilled, of whom nearly forty per cent. found employers at the office. This is an excellent exhibit, considering the depressed state of the labor market, and considering also how small a number of employers are not aware of the existence of this Labor Exchange.

Some very odd schemes of extravagance and expenditure are introduced into Congress—generally related in some far-fetched way to the soldiers of our disbanded army. Thus the other day a member introduced a resolution authorizing the payment of bounties to persons rejected as volunteers, who were immediately afterward drafted and held to service. And another resolution has been introduced inquiring into the justice and expediency of reporting a bill refunding the income tax collected from officers of the army and navy during the war. Going on at this rate, we shall have a fine time in bringing about retrenchment.

The Turks, too, are now supplying their army with a first-class gun, and by next Spring 60,000 Turkish infantry will carry the Snider rifle. We suppose this is one of the *reforms* which has resulted from the Sultan's visit to Western Europe. It is about the only one we have heard of, and if the effort stops at this point, the whole thing will be quite characteristic of the Grand Turk.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.

Mlle. PERZITTI, who has been newly added to the little army of premiere dancers in the "Black Crook" ballet, attracts a fair share of the applause which is still bestowed upon this portion of the entertainment. The new-comer is not less graceful than any of the nimble-toed sisterhood at Niblo's Garden, and the divertissement "Tartuffo," which introduces her, permits the exhibition of much vivacious coquetry, in which her lively features and pliant form are extremely expressive. The "Black Crook" is to be replaced about the middle of January by a new spectacle that is to introduce all the better effects, scenic and mechanical, of "The Forty Thieves," a spectacle that had a long run in London, and "Biche au Bois," a fairy piece, which is still being played in Paris. The only scenic change that we note in the "Black Crook," since it last called for remark in these columns, is the substitution of half a dozen demoniac auxiliaries, who flourish flaming brands in the face of *Hertzog*, the "Black Crook,"—for the fiery horse and serpent whose appearance in earlier days was wont to bring the incantation scene to a blazing end. The effect of the substitute is, if anything, more bewildering to timid minds than the original pyrotechnic display. It is worthy of note, also, that of the thirty players who appeared in this spectacle on its first night, seventeen months ago, but five or six still remain constant. Time, and circumstances, and death, have changed the cast in many respects—but Mr. BONIFACE, as the poor artist, Mr. MORTON, as the evil magician, Miss MARY WELLS, as the broad-humored dame, Mr. ATKINS, as the starveling, Miss ANNIE KEMP, as the good fairy, and Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER as her gymnastic follower, have not changed. They still appear in the identical situations that they discovered to their audience in September, 1866, with much the same gestures and much the same tones—though both are wearied and worn—as at first. Such faithfulness to the frivolous duty they have been called upon to perform nightly for nearly five hundred times—must be trying to the intellect!

Bowery Theatre.

This theatre has been crowded from its humble pit to its lofty gallery for some evenings by audiences collected to see a new and original play of New-York life, called "The Heart of the Great City." Mr. THADDEUS GLOVER is the author of the drama, and the bills offer the preliminary promise that it is "filled with startling incidents and thrilling effects." It is. We do not remember any incident or effect that has made recent melodramas successful that is not to be found in this amazing piece. Of course, they are original with the present dramatist, and after the fashion in which SHAKESPEARE stole all of Sir Plagiary's best things the later authors must have appropriated Mr. GLOVER's inventions. There is, for instance, in the "Great City" the gambling scene of "Nobody's Daughter," and the "Skating scene" of "Our Female American Cousin"; there is the "Lime-kiln Man" of one of BARNUM's dramas, and the "Concert Saloon scene" of BROUGHAM's "Lottery of Life." The synopsis in the announcements stated there was to be a railroad—but none was visible to the naked eye when the play appeared. The story of the piece is eminently interesting. The heroine, who has been "basely wronged" by a "wealthy speculator," hunts him through three acts and a prologue seeking revenge. She is assisted in accomplishing her gentle mission—by the Lime Kiln Man—who is also called on the bills "an idiotic old beggar." His name is Boyle, and he *is* an idiotic old beggar, but he does all the thrilling and exciting things that an idiotic old beggar might, could or would do, and he is much applauded by the liberal audience therefor. Mrs. W. G. JONES acts the part of the "basely wronged" with a great deal of highly-wrought passion, and Mr. B. JOHNSTON, who may be looked upon as the star of the piece since his name in large letters leads all the others, acts the part of the "idiotic old," &c. If acting were a purely vocal accomplishment, in which the highest prizes awaited the strongest lungs, Mr. JOHNSTON's *Boyle* would deserve to be regarded as one of the masterpieces of art. Regarded as a display of pulmonary power, it is something wonderful. Mr. C. FOSTER, in the character of *Mr. Wilson Scrubbs*, also "rattles the welkin's ear, and mocks the deep-mouthed thunder." The manner in which this play has been produced at the Bowery reflects the highest credit upon the management, which is certainly energetic and enterprising. The scenes are nearly all new, and one representing a section of Central Park is an admirable picture. If lively groupings, busy tableau, and romantic scenery can insure success, the management of the Bowery have secured it for "The Heart of a Great City."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Irish Difficulty—What Irishmen Demand—What England Cannot Yield—The Inevitable Conflict—The Reform Question in Parliament—An Unpleasant Scandal—American Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 29, 1867.

The Irish difficulty so completely overshadows all other public questions in this country that I shall make no apology for submitting a short statement with reference to it. It is a most uninviting subject to approach, for there is little hope of changing any preconceived opinions which happen to have been formed on either side, and unhappily it is impossible to suggest a compromise by which the present menacing quarrel may be safely adjusted. To this conclusion, I fear, recent events must have brought all thinking men. I used to believe that a great and lasting fame might be won by any statesmen who would consent to bring an attentive and impartial mind to the study of Irish wrongs and propose a satisfactory remedy for them. I now feel that such a result is simply impossible. One or two writers in the journals here have avowed a similar opinion during the last few days, and to them I shall refer further presently.

What is it that Irishmen demand? Is it a concession which may be granted without destroying the integrity of the Empire, or does it amount to the dissolution of the Government and the total severance of Ireland from the Crown? Both you and I, Sir, in past days, have seen enough of Fenianism to give rise to something stronger than a suspicion that the abolition of the Irish Church, or the modification of tenant right, or any other measure which it was possible for the British Legislature to adopt, would never content the Fenians or their sympathizers. We have heard the topic discussed in a spirit which proved that there was an animosity too deeply seated to be allayed by any ordinary attempts at pacification. At Washington, one who is now no more used sometimes to try to make members of Congress understand that the real and practical wrongs of Ireland were not so offensive as they were depicted, and that it was the fact of the *Union* itself which brought into existence from time to time a new band of conspirators. Nevertheless, few were convinced. I will not recall the memorable scene which occurred one day when Mr. COLFAX brought a Fenian leader into the House with "all the honors." Mr. COLFAX had doubtless an object to promote, and let me hope that he has accomplished it.

We, however, cannot use Irishmen as electioneering tools, and upon us presses urgently the need of settling their claims. *We can never do it.* Not until England's army and navy have perished, not until her people are exhausted, her exchequer ruined, her ancient spirit dead, will she ever give up Ireland. Nothing short of the independence of Ireland will ever satisfy the Fenians. Thus we are at issue on a point which is absolutely not susceptible of solution or agreement, and it becomes a question as to which side is strong enough to conquer. A lamentable conclusion, truly, but we cannot shut our eyes to it because it is unpleasant.

And "American Fenian" has just laid before us with perfect candor the objects sought for by the organization, and his "ultimatum" attracts much attention, as it fully deserves to do. He writes in *Tinsley's Magazine* under a title which is a condensation of his remarks—"Ireland for the Irish." He scouts at the very beginning all the proposals which have ever been made by JOHN BRIGHT and others with a view to conciliation. "These reformers," he observes, "do not comprehend the Irish people, or they would as soon think of curing a cholera patient with a bread pill. The Irish in America do not suffer from your bad laws and your established Church * * *; but do they hate England any the less?" What they want, he goes on, is complete independence. "Is it," he asks, in a passage which I must extract,

> "Is it so very difficult for you to understand that the Irish people want to be rid of England altogether; that they would rather have bad laws of their own making than good ones of yours; that they would rather be badly governed by themselves, than well governed by you; and that no possible reforms, even though they were Utopian in their blessings, would be acceptable to the Irish people so long as they had that hated word 'English' affixed to them? Why, for the last half hundred years you have been improving your treatment of Ireland, and it is undeniable that many of the worst evils which formerly afflicted her unhappy people have been removed; but yet the Fenian uprising of 1866–7 has been more powerful than any which have preceded it, and is still vital, dangerous and deadly. Is this the result of your better laws, your improved legislation, your kind reforms? Past reforms have not settled the Irish question, and future reforms will not be any more effective. This strong sentiment of Irish nationality once understood, all the English failures in dealing with the Irish question are explained. Irishmen do not look upon Englishmen as compatriots with whom all difficulties can be amicably arranged, but as foreign enemies who ought to be driven out of the government of the country. Englishmen complain that the Irish are never satisfied with what is done for them. Exactly so. A hungry man is not satisfied when you give him a toy."

All this is an unanswerable refutation of those who maintain that Irish discontent is caused by the misgovernment of England, and that it might be appeased by good government. There is no such hope. We must either give up Ireland, or rule her subject to periodical outbreaks in the form which we are now witnessing.

Is there, then, no compromise possible? It seems not. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH discusses the question with—I must take the freedom to remark—his accustomed ignorance and misapprehension of American affairs. He affirms that in the United States the "Irish are a great political power, swaying by their vote the councils of the American Republic"—an assertion, the absurdity of which I need not expose to American readers. "One of the first consequences of the Democratic victories," he says, "is, that President JOHNSON has given the Fenians back their arms"—whereas, everyone knows that the arms were returned long before the elections were even talked about. An eminent publicist of Boston once told me that when Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH visited that city, a company of gentlemen were endeavoring to set him right on some question of American politics in which he was egregiously in the wrong. They soon saw the uselessness of the attempt. "He lectured us," said my informant, "as if he were the American and we the foreigners, and so we let him have his own way."

But Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is right in one respect. "The real root of Irish disaffection," he remarks, "is the want of national institutions, of a national capital, of any objects of national reverence and attachment, and consequently of anything deserving to be called national life." He thinks that if a Parliament were to be held in Dublin for the consideration of Irish grievances it would do some good. Against all this *doctrinaireism* an acute writer in the *Pall-Mall Gazette* justly argues: "The English Government has to deal not with dissatisfied subjects, but with men who do not choose to remain subjects at all; not with citizens who have distinct claims that may be granted, or positive grievances that may be redressed, but whose sole grievance is that the Government is there, and whose definite claim is that it shall go." This is the common sense representation of our difficulties. I think you will acknowledge that a problem more hopeless has never confronted any people.

As for Fenianism, it must run its course. England has no alternative but to deal blow for blow, and in such an encounter the old experience must inevitably be repeated—the strongest will be victorious. Suppose all Ireland were to be united to-morrow, and to rise in insurrection, can any one doubt what would be the result?

But remember that a large majority—an Irish Peer, Lord DUFFERIN, says at least three-fourths of Irishmen are thoroughly loyal, and look with horror upon the proposal to establish endless anarchy and war of factions in their native land under the title of a "Republic." Suppose we gave up Ireland to-morrow, who would enter it as rulers? Men like those who have been plundering the honest and hardworking Irish in America, under all sorts of false pretences, for years past? What would become of the quiet citizens of Ireland, and those who have property to defend? All Irishmen are not indigent. It would be a great crime on the part of England were she to hand over her loyal Irish subjects to the mercies of mob law. No—the settlement is not to be arrived at in that way. And all that we have to hope is that education and time, with just reforms and a generous policy on the part of the Government, will make the Irish what the Welsh and the Scotch are—members of a Kingdom of which all have an equal right to be proud. The day is distant, but it *may* come, and if it do not we shall in truth find ourselves with a Poland upon our unwilling hands.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

According to present arrangements, Parliament will be prorogued in a week or ten days from this time. The Supplementary Reform bills for Scotland will not be produced until the regular session in February. They have already caused Mr. DISRAELI much labor and trouble, and added to his other "bothers," he has lately been suffering from a severe attack of lumbago, in consequence of which a subordinate officer of the Treasury had to move the estimates on Thursday. The costermonger clause in the new Streets act (to which I adverted a week or two ago) has been repealed. Very little else will be done now until after Christmas, although if Parliament could *usefully* employ itself in considering the general state of the country before it separates, it is a pity that the needful good is not accomplished. The fact is plain to all that we are beginning the Winter under gloomy circumstances. Provisions are dear, trade is excessively bad, labor is scarce, and there is a spirit abroad which may well occasion some anxiety. The *Spectator* of to-day points out, with its usual power and vividness when it is engaged in discussing English social problems, and not dealing with questions into which fanaticism can be conveniently imported:

"Everybody is learning not only that he has 'rights,' but that it is his business to stand on them, and being English, his first idea is to assert them by dogged or brutal resistance to any person who he thinks contravenes them. We doubt if the cultivated and well-to-do who do not emigrate or intend to emigrate are yet fully aware of the influence which America is exercising on our society through the emigrant correspondence, an influence which will hereafter be beneficial, but which at present acts mainly as a solvent of old beliefs, respects and habits of life. The revolver is not the only American 'idea' coming into our streets; there is another, that a magistrate is only a man, a policeman only a laborer in uniform."

All that is very true, and I suppose in America the change will be hailed as a good omen, and a proof that "class despotism" is being broken down. Before coming to any definite conclusion upon this point, it would be well to make sure that what is aimed at is not the substitution of a new class despotism for an old one. If men like BEALES and FINLAN, (the latest popular leaders,) are the apostles of the new crusade, I, for one, shall prefer to live under a system, the evils of which are at least ascertained.

There has been only one division taken against the Government, and in that the Liberal Party were left in the ridiculous minority of twenty-three. Mr. GLADSTONE and his immediate followers would not divide—the question was concerning the payment of the Indian forces used in the Abyssian expedition. The question is virtually a small one, and would not interest you if I were to describe it.

A DISHONEST CONSUL.

A very unpleasant scandal, I am sorry to say, has come to light, with regard to one of Her Majesty's Consuls—Mr. CALVERT, whose post was at the Dardanelles. He is a man hitherto thought to have been placed in very comfortable circumstances, and his hospitality had become somewhat renowned. He is now accused of having attempted to defraud LLOYD's agency by insuring for £14,000 a ship which never existed, and then pretending that it had been destroyed by fire, and sending in a claim for the money. LLOYDS' were suspicious, and sent out a commissioner to inquire into the circumstances. Upon hearing this Mr. CALVERT, as it is alleged, fled and hid himself—certain it is that he disappeared for some weeks. A prosecution has been ordered by the British Government. These are the circumstances so far as they have yet gained notoriety, but Mr. CALVERT's friends are confident that the accusations against him can be conclusively rebutted. I sincerely hope the event will justify their anticipations, both for the sake of the gentleman himself and the credit of the service.

LITERATURE.

The loss which the labors of the late Mr. JOSEPH PARKES sustained by the editorship of Mr. MERIVALE is illustrated in two reviews of the *Life of Francis*, published to-day—the first reviews of the book which have as yet appeared in this country. The *main* object of Mr. PARKES, as you are aware, was to establish the identity of Junius with FRANCIS, but his evidence was left undigested, and it is heaped by Mr. MERIVALE in a disordered mass, either in foot-notes or appendices. The consequence is, as I anticipated, that people do not take the trouble to read the only portion of the work by which Mr. PARKES set any great value. Mr. MERIVALE has been content to produce a gossiping *Life of Francis*, declining to enter upon the Junius controversy. Naturally enough the reviewers follow his example. Look at the following, for instance, from to-day's *London Review*, and think what would have been Mr. PARKES' feelings could he have read it:

"*We have purposely refrained* from dwelling on the Junius topic, as we could not do justice to the research and skill of Messrs. MERIVALE and PARKES in the space at our disposal; but from what we have said and quoted, our readers can perceive that this work is one of the most interesting and important of the season."

Here is criticism with a vengeance! A lazy evasion of the solid part of the book, attoned for (in the bookseller's eyes) by a tag at the end designed to be useful in advertisements. The *Athenæum*, after a passing sneer at Mr. PARKES' researches, simply says:

"*We leave this well-worn subject to those who may choose to pursue it* through these volumes, and we turn to illustrations of social life, and to FRANCIS in his positive identity," &c.

Poor Mr. PARKES!

Talking of new books, what do you make of this announcement?

Price 6d.; by post, 7d.

TH' VISIT TO TH' GREIGHT PARRIS EGGSIBISHUN; or, BOBBY SHUTTLE UN HIS WOIFE SAYROH. By J. T. STATON. Manchester.

That is how the Lancashire dialect looks when put into print. The Christmas books are multiplying thick and fast around us. Some of them are very pretty to look at, which is the chief purpose of their existence. The crowd of "extra Christmas numbers" which fills booksellers' counters astounds one. Who on earth reads all this trash? After all, it *is* curious to think what an immense number of mere fools there are in the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatres are mostly busy in the preparation of Christmas pieces of various kinds. A new play in five acts, by Monsieur BOUCICAULT, is to be produced at MARIE WILTON's Theatre, the "Prince of Wales'," and this eminent French dramatist (I again assume him to be the author of all the French plays he has "adapted" to the English stage) is to write a new story for *Once a Week*, assisted by CHARLES READE—an odd literary partisanship. If BOUCICAULT happens to disagree with his fellow-laborer, what a row there will be! What calling of "liars," "asses," and threats of actions at law! "Maud's Peril" has not been doing so well as it deserved, at the Adelphi, but nevertheless will be kept on the stage till Christmas, when Mr FECHTER goes to that theatre to play in a dramatization of the Christmas number of *All the year Round*, by WILKIE COLLINS. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN are shortly to play a series of farewell performances at Drury Lane, where forty years ago, as a chronicler reminds us, Mr. KEAN made his first appearance in "Norval." Mr. GERMAN REED is about to take a new theatre and devote it to the production of light operettas, the opening work to be written and composed by Messrs. BARNARD and A. S. SULLIVAN. Such is some of the theatrical gossip afloat—I could send you a great deal more, but this, I take it, is as much as you will care to read.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Here are two little bits about America—the first from an article by Mr. JOHN OXENFORD, in the *Leader*, descriptive of Broadway, New-York:

"Looking northward, in the direction of the theatres, the spectator, perched on Fulton bridge, discerns in the distance a long series of invitations to amusements of the most diverse kind. Most conspicuous of all is the huge painted alligator of Messrs. BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH, which extends from one side of the Broadway to the other, and is backed by similar show-cloths indicating the whereabouts of countless Ethiopian minstrels. The upper Broadway looks, in fact, like a huge fair, and where all sorts of curiosities are to be seen, and is backed by the Gree (unlucky printers!) Church, which is the most fashionable place of worship in New-York, as Trinity is the wealthiest."

Mr. OXENFORD's sketches are probably interesting to those who have never visited the States, and are certainly inoffensive. My second cutting is from the *Spectator*, and runneth thus:

"So afraid are President JOHNSON's friends of the effect of his untutored rhetoric, that they have induced him to answer a 'serenade,' given him by the Military and Naval Conservative Society, by reading a written paper, *an act which in speech-making America is considered an imbecility.*"

Alas, Mr. Editor! If this be true, (and of course it is, since the *Spectator* says it,) how many imbecile persons we have both met at Washington!

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital—Mexican Congress—Bombastic Oratory and Quixotic Schemes—Public Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The National Congress will meet next Wednesday, the 20th inst. A great many delegates have already arrived, and others are expected daily. Several primary meetings have been held, but no business of importance has been transacted, as there was not a majority of the members present. The final primary meeting is to take place on Monday, when it is supposed they will have a quorum, and the necessary arrangements will be made and committees appointed to prepare for the opening in a formal manner on Wednesday. These preparations strike us Americans as rather novel, as there is no such custom when Congress meets; but here the National Assembly is regarded as too sacred and august a body to be permitted to assemble quietly and without ceremony. I shall endeavor to watch the proceedings closely, and send you a full account thereof. The vital interests of Mexico are dependent upon the action of this body, and its opening session is awaited by all classes with feverish anxiety. It is not expected that much will be accomplished by them during the first few weeks, as a certain amount of speech-making will have to be gone through with on the subject of "bunkum"; but as this will serve to arrange the several members on their respective political sides—either for or against the Government—it will in the end tend to facilitate business when they go seriously to work. At present, so far as the knowing ones can figure out from the returns, it seems probable that the Government party will have a majority, and if so, bright hopes may reasonably be entertained of some good being accomplished; if equally divided, however, or should the opposition prove the stronger, there will be some terrible squabbling, possibly terminating in a "break up," and another revolution; and this result I must candidly tell you is hoped for by some, and feared by many. And it is undoubtedly chiefly owing to the well-known existence of these hopes and fears, that all business is now so completely prostrated.

QUIXOTIC SCHEMES.

For a month past the city papers have chiefly filled their columns with accounts of State breakfasts and dinners given by the President, Ministers and Generals, where speeches and toasts, complimentary, congratulatory and revolutionary, were the order of the day. The tenor of them all was, a union of all the American Republics, defensive, offensive and aggressive; the freedom of Cuba and Canada, and the banishment of all European flags from American waters. This is the Monroe Doctrine with a vengeance. And to judge from the many statements made, one can but conclude that these people are really in earnest and mean what they say; for it is currently rumored and believed that the mission of Col. QUEREDA from Bolivia had chiefly for its object the consummation of these projects. Already it is asserted that troops are being enlisted all over Mexico for the invasion of Cuba. According to the programme as we have heard it, the United States are to play the part of "bottle-holder," and are expected to say to Europe, "Hands off, gentlemen." They do not want her, however, to take a *more active part* in the proceedings, as they fear she might claim the lion's share of the spoils. She will, of course, they think, permit them to purchase a few iron-clads and monitors, with their necessary paraphernalia, (*on credit*,) and not interfere with the departure of some few thousands of restless spirits—especially as the exodus of these latter from her territory might tend to quiet her own internal dissensions. But seriously, it does appear that the Spanish-American Republics have some such scheme in contemplation, and doubtless it will not be long ere the matter is officially broached at Washington, if, indeed, it has not already been.

THE ELECTION OF ORTEGA TALKED OF.

Some little excitement and hard feeling exists here just now in consequence of the election of GONZALEZ ORTEGA, the claimant of the Presidency on Constitutional grounds, to the National Congress, and his detention by the Government in San Luis Potosi. He has written to the Governor of San Luis, and through him to the Supreme Government, demanding the cause of his detention as a prisoner, and asking why he is prevented from coming to Mexico to discharge his constitutional duties. As yet the Government has made no reply to his appeal, at least none has been made public. Such things as these are of small moment to your readers, except as a proof that the decease of the Empire did not entirely relieve Mexico of her "one man power," nor restore constitutional liberty and rights as we understand such things in the United States.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

They have a queer mode of doing some things in this country, and one of them is the manner in which city improvements are effected. Not long since the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico (State) determined to open one or two new streets. The occupants of the houses through which the thoroughfares were to pass were very coolly requested to vacate the premises as the houses were to be pulled down. And in fact down they were pulled, and the *debris* was carted off. As to any payment being made the owners, such a thing never entered into the calculation; far from it, for a few days ago our somewhat unsophisticated ideas of *meum et tuum* were startled by an official decree of the Governor, who in the exercise of what he terms his "natural powers," directed the owners of property fronting on the newly opened streets to commence the erection of their new fronts and to complete them within six months, under a penalty of $100 per month for each month's delay, and an additional $500 if at the expiration of the six months the structures were not completed. What would your New-York property-holders think of such a proceeding on the part of the Governor of the State of New-York? It is certainly a cheap mode of effecting public improvements, and at the same time deriving a small revenue, for I do not believe there ever was, or ever will be, a piece of work of the kind accomplished in this city in six months. So the $500 penalty is pretty surely secured for the city. If it be not paid, the property will be confiscated and sold at once.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

One of the public amusements here at this season is what they call the "Paseo del Zocalo," where all the beauty and fashion assemble in the evenings, paying $1 for the privilege, to see and be seen. The word zocalo is equivalent to pedestal. In the centre of the garden on one side of the Plaza des Armas, there is a raised circle inclosed with an iron railing, which was intended to be the pedestal of a grand national monument. Every year this circle is surmounted by a large tent, and boxes and chairs are arranged around the circumference while the centre is filled up with an artificial mound of flowers and lights. Between the mound and chairs a space of about thirty feet is left open for a promenade. On the 1st day of November, All Saints Day, it is ready for the reception of visitors, and here the whole city flocks every night for a fortnight. The amusements comprise paying a dollar, walk around the circle for two or three hours and then going home again. You have seen everybody who is worth seeing and a great many others who are not; besides, you have been on exhibition yourself, and have heard some tolerable music. This is the Paseo del Zocalo. In what the pleasure of participating in the proceedings consists we are unable to discover, for the guests march around in silence as though they were attending a funeral.

THE MOTLEY MATTER.

Official Correspondence in Regard to Mr. Motley's Resignation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.

SIR: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 26th inst., requesting the President to communicate to that body, "if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, any correspondence with Mr. MOTLEY, recent Minister of the United States at Vienna, or with the Austrian Government, not heretofore communicated, especially so far as the same relates to the removal of Mr. MOTLEY from his post," has the honor to lay before the President the papers referred to in the accompanying list. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th of December last, resigning the office of United States Minister to Vienna, was duly received and laid before the President.

I am now directed to inform you that the resignation has been accepted. Although the Senate has not yet confirmed the nomination of your successor, it is deemed expedient to relieve you from further charge of the mission.

The usual letter from the President to the Emperor, announcing the termination of your functions, is consequently inclosed, with an office copy, which last you will communicate to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a note requesting the appointment of a time for you to present the original.

Before leaving Vienna you will present the Secretary of Legation as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, and will commit to his custody the archives and books.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna.

MR. MOTLEY TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIENNA, June 15, 1867.

SIR: Your dispatch No. 220, of the 24th of May, was received on the 8th of June, together with its inclosure, a transcript of the sealed letter to the Emperor of Austria, which sealed letter reached me (as already stated in my No. 235) inclosed in your No. 219, of April 18.

Your said dispatch No. 219, received on the 4th of May, 1867, contains the first and only acknowledgment of the receipt of my letter of the 11th of December, 1866, begging respectfully to resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna.

You state in it that you are directed to inform me that the resignation has been accepted; that, although the Senate has not yet confirmed the nomination of my successor, it is deemed expedient to relieve me of further charge of the mission, and that before leaving Vienna I am to present the Secretary of Legation as *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, committing to his custody the archives and books.

As soon as I received this dispatch I informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs confidentially of its contents, stating to him that the United States Government no longer considered me Minister at this Court, and had forwarded to me a sealed letter for the Emperor, in which, as I was informed, the President announced to his Majesty the termination of my functions.

I further observed that by an accidental omission, no doubt very soon to be repaired, the usual office copy of that letter had not yet reached me, but that so soon as it came to hand I should, according to uniform diplomatic usage and to my explicit instructions from the United States Secretary of State, communicate the transcript, together with a written request for an audience at which to present the original.

Meantime, a circular dated the 27th of May, from the Imperial Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed me that his Imperial Royal august Majesty would receive at Buda Pesth, on the 7th of June, those chiefs of foreign missions accredited at this Court, who should repair to the capital of Hungary to be present at the solemnity of the coronation.

As the Emperor was already aware, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the United States Government had deemed it expedient to relieve me from further charge of the United States mission, although no successor had been appointed; that the President had sent a letter to his Majesty revoking my powers and announcing the termination of my functions, and as it seemed probable that my final audience to deliver that letter would take place before the day of the coronation, it was obviously impossible for me to arrange to take part in the ceremonies at Pesth-Buda with the other chiefs of foreign missions.

I begged the Minister of Foreign Affairs accordingly to convey to the Emperor my deep regret that the peculiar circumstances of the case left the United States unrepresented on this solemn and historical occasion.

Having received your dispatch No. 220, with its inclosure, on the 8th of June, the morning of the coronation, I at at once signified at the Foreign Office my desire for an audience at which to present the President's letter. My note, enclosing a copy of that letter, was answered by his Excellency Baron DE BEUST on the 13th, who stated that the Emperor would receive me on the 14th, the day after his return from Pesth.

At this audience, before delivering the letter, I made a brief address, of which I append the translation:

"I have the honor to state that I am the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States to your Imperial Majesty, announcing that my functions as American Envoy at this Court are terminated.

I have also the honor to observe that I found myself placed, six months ago, under the necessity of asking to resign my post, for personal reasons, with which I need not trouble your Majesty, but by no means because I have not always highly appreciated the privilege of representing the American Republic at your Majesty's Court. I trust that I may be permitted to say that I have been steadily influenced, during my residence here, by the desire and by the determination to cultivate, not in phrase, but in fact, the most sincere relations of friendship between the United States and the Austrian Empire, and that I feel convinced that a more cordial good feeling never existed between those two great nations than now exists. I have great pleasure, too, in saying that during this whole period, including the four years of civil war which raged in my own country, I have found nothing but friendly feelings and expressions on the part of your Majesty, the Government, and the Austrian people toward the United States, of which fact I beg to express my most earnest appreciation.

I am sure, and I am expressly instructed to state, that the Government and people of the United States thoroughly reciprocate these kindly feelings. The American people have watched with deep interest the progress of the arrangements now so happily concluded with the ancient Kingdom of Hungary, and will hear with joy of the reëstablishment of its time-honored and liberal Constitution, and of the solemn and enthusiastic ceremonies which have just accompanied your Majesty's coronation at Pesth. No nation in the world feels a more earnest sympathy than does America, with the progress made by the Austrian Empire, on the path of liberal and representative institutions, on which it is conscientiously moving, because we feel that it is the only path that leads to the permanent grandeur and happiness of nations. That the memorable 8th of June may mark an epoch of union, prosperity and peace at home and abroad for the whole Austrian Empire, and of happiness for your Majesty and your Imperial family is, I am sure, the sincere wish of the nation whose representative I have had the honor of being, as it is my own. Begging to thank your Majesty, personally, for the uniform and gracious courtesy which I have experienced as Envoy from the United States, I have the honor to place in your hands the President's letter."

The Emperor, in reply, was pleased to express, very energetically, his regret at my departure, and to add that he had been constantly hoping that it would be found possible to retain me at my post. He stated his thorough appreciation of the kindly feelings and excellent relations existing at present between the United States and this Empire—relations which he felt confident would be always preserved, and to maintain which he was well aware that I had always done my best, in accordance with the instructions of my Government.

He expressed his sincere thanks to the United States Government for their earnest intercession in behalf of his brother MAXIMILIAN—an act of humanity and international kindness of which he had already, on a former occasion, signified to me his profound appreciation—and, while alluding to his natural anxiety on the subject, he dwelt upon his hopes for his brother's safety, founded on his confidence in the generous and powerful influence of the United States.

After some little conversation on general topics, the Emperor then bade me very cordially farewell.

On the following morning, 15th June, by appointment, I called upon Baron BEUST, and, according to your instructions, presented the Secretary of Legation, G. W. LIPPITT, Esq., to His Excellency as United States *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*. The archives and books were, on the same day, placed in the hands of Mr. LIPPITT.

I have thus related the closing incidents of my mission.

As you choose to arraign me, in November last, officially and peremptorily, upon charges supplied to you by an unknown informer, I had naturally expected some notice from you of the reply in which I denounced those charges as false, calumnious, contemptible. This not having been the case, I think proper to place upon the records of this Legation and of the State Department, the fact that the author of the infamous libel upon my character, whence you derived your charges, is absolutely unknown to me; that, to the best of my knowledge, memory and belief, he never saw me, nor heard the sound of my voice; and that, until the publication of his letter, I never heard of his name.

That the charges, by whomsoever invented or uttered, are false and vile, I have already told you in my letter of 11th December last.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Conservative Convention met this morning, and the Committee reported the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. They recognize that by the result of the war Slavery has been abolished, and it is not the desire of the people of Virginia to reduce to Slavery again a people emancipated by the events of the war and by an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

2. They assert the right of Virginia to be restored to the Union, and declare her intention in good faith to perform her duties to the Union.

3. They protest against the governing of Virginia in any way not defined in the Federal Constitution.

4. This resolution adopts the language adopted at Cooper Institute, New-York, that a Military Government is subversive of the fundamental ideas of our Government, and its object, which is to subject the people of the Southern States to the rule of a race just emerged from slavery, is abhorrent to the civilization of mankind and to the Northern people, in surrendering, as it does, a third of the Senate and a quarter of the House of Representatives, which are to legislate over us, to the dominion of an organized class of emancipated slaves, who are without any of the training, habits or tradition of self-government.

They disdain all hostility to the black population, and assert that the people of Virginia sincerely desire to see their advancement in intelligence, and are willing to extend them liberal protection; but while any constitution adopted by the State should make them equal before the law, yet this Convention distinctly declares that the Governments of the States and Union were framed by white men to be subjected to their control and suffrage, and should still be regulated so as to continue both under control and direction of the white race.

6. That the people of Virginia will coöperate with all men throughout the Union of whatever name or party who will labor to restore the constitutional union of the States and continue its government under the control of the white race.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Central Committee to take steps for testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts in the United States Supreme Court.

In the discussion of this resolution Gen. IMBODEN, who has sued out a *mandamus* against Gen. SCHOFIELD, stated that his case, with similar ones relative to suffrage in Alabama and Mississippi, would be carried to the Supreme Court.

A resolution declaring the object of this Convention to organize a white man's party, and no subject foreign to this should be discussed, was laid on the table.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and of the United States, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER made a short address in answer to calls. He said between slave and military rule he preferred the latter; for the men who wielded the latter were of his own race. He cited the cases of Hayti and Jamaica as results of negro rule, and believed that the Radical majority in Congress, if they expected to control the blacks and prevent their excesses would find themselves wofully mistaken. To give blacks power or Government in Southern States would be the highest crime against nature, and he believed that when the North saw the results there would be a reaction which would sweep such Governments from the face of America. This generation has suffered, and may suffer more, but the State will live, and look back to this period as only a dark episode. The scenes now passing only make men truer to the States which gave them birth.

The Chairman of the Conservative Convention has appointed Messrs. Wm. C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, John Janney, James Marshall and J. R. Tucker, a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United States.

The Editors' Convention, representing the Conservative Press of the State, has indorsed the action of the Conservative Convention.

A convention of the farmers of the State is in session here to-night.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 12.

A colored delegate offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate what can be done to put a stop to the intimidation of loyal men who are not landholders, who voted the Republican ticket, and who are distressed therefor by disloyal landholders.

Three colored and two white Republicans spoke in favor, and three Conservatives opposed the resolution.

The speakers took wide political range.

Pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned.

The Alabama Constitution Denounced.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Dec. 12.

The *Advertiser* of this morning publishes the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Montgomery Council of the Union Loyal League, denouncing the new Constitution, and calling on the colored Loyal Leaguers to aid in defeating it, declaring that the delegates to the Convention went far beyond the purview of their duties and instructions, framed constitutions disfranchising and proscribing a large portion of the law-abiding citizens of Alabama, and characterized in every feature by a fiendish motive of revenge and hatred, and,

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of the Council, the said Constitution is an infamous fraud upon the rights of the people of this State, and will, if ratified, inevitably result in the debasement of the white race and the destruction of the black race.

2. That we cannot, consistently with our obligations as members of the Union Loyal League of America, give aid or support in any manner whatever to this nefarious scheme to destroy, at one fell swoop, the peace, happiness and prosperity for all time to come, of the people of the State of Alabama.

3. That we, as Union Republicans and as members of the Montgomery Council of America, call on all law-abiding and Union loving colored men of Alabama to unite with us in our efforts to defeat the adoption of this Constitution, which embodies principles dangerous to constitutional liberties, calculated to promote civil war between the two races and destructive of all the ends of good government.

4. That we denounce as contemptible an effort on the part of a few of the members of this Council, who are mere political adventurers, to break up the same, because they have failed to make it subservient to their vile political schemes.

The above resolutions are put forth by authority of the League as a true copy of the minutes of the Council, and signed by its Secretary.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 12.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered directing that the Convention proceed at once to organize a civil government for Louisiana. It was ordered to be printed.

A resolution making the constitution of 1864 the basis of the proposed constitution, and directing the Convention to adjourn subject to the instructions of Congress, was referred.

A resolution making the *per diem* of the President double that of the members of the Convention, was unanimously agreed to.

The Chair to-day decided that the vote of yesterday on the bond question was on the adoption of the report of the Select Committee only. Mr. BLACKBURN's amendment to read "three hundred thousand," instead of "five hundred thousand," again came up, and was adopted by a vote of 55 to 32.

Action of the Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 12.

The Convention this morning passed the Relief Ordinance, introduced by R. B. BULLOCK, of Richmond, which reads as follows:

Be it ordained, &c., That from and after the passage of this ordinance, levies which have been or may be made under execution issues, from any Court of this State, shall be suspended until this Convention shall have taken or refused to take final action upon matters of relief; and that all sales under execution in violation of this ordinance shall be null and void of no effect.

The Supreme Court of Georgia having decided the Stay Law of the last Legislature to be unconstitutional, this ordinance, which it is understood will be enforced by Gen. POPE will operate as a bar to all legal action upon private debts until the Convention can act further.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the rules of order.

Gov. Vance to the Conservatives.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* publishes the following extract from a private letter from Ex-Gov. ZEBULON B. VANCE, of that State, to a citizen of Wilmington:

"My opinion is, that it was, perhaps, best that we made no serious fight over the Convention. Let it go; and let the Radicals show the world what they really aim at, and the disgust will speedily follow. We must organize, however, to defeat their work, should it be negro suffrage, disfranchisement of the whites, and repudiation, as I expect it to be. I am willing to do or say anything, at the right moment, which our friends may desire."

The South Carolina Convention.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 9.

As the question of holding a convention in this State, under the provisions of the Military Reconstruction acts, is ascertained to have been decided affirmatively, we publish, as a matter of interest, a list of delegates who are known to have been elected. It includes returns from all the districts except Horry, Spartanburg and Laurens, the latter of which sends two colored and two white delegates. The two others are entitled to six members. Of the 114 elected, 52 are white, and 62 negroes and mulattoes; of the whites, 32 are of Southern and the remainder of Northern extraction. Nine of the blacks are of Northern birth.

Note from Capt. Bennett.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph in your paper of the 11th inst., stating that I have been transferred from the Naturalization Office of the Superior Court to Part I. of that Court, is an error. I have held said office under Hon. ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON and Col. GEORGE E. BALDWIN for nearly two years, satisfactorily to those gentlemen. The present clerk yesterday informed me through his deputy, Mr. JOSEPH MEEKS, that I had been removed for "incompetency." The name of the clerk is JAMES M. SWEENEY.

Respectfully yours, I. W. BENNETT.

Suffering Among the Poor.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been out twice to-day through this terrible storm to look after some of the sick poor who had applied to us for aid; and as I sit this evening writing in a comfortable room, the chills come over me as I think of the very poor in their wretched, cold abodes. I have seen to-day nearly a score of little bare-footed children and sick persons with hardly the necessities of existence. I saw in one house six children without shoes and almost without clothing and food. Daily large numbers of really hungry men and women come to beg for a single meal, some not having broken their fast for six and thirty hours. Thousands are out of employment, and the amount of suffering before us this Winter must be very great. We do not know how to refuse to give a hungry man or woman something to eat. The pauper we turn over to the almshouse after feeding them. All cases are investigated before aid is given, unless it be something to prevent immediate suffering. There are a host of imposters making applications, and, I am sorry to say, with too much success. I have heard of repeated instances within a few days where from $5 to $10 have been given by a single individual to those whom I knew to be shameless imposters, and not deserving or needing a dollar. I am sure it is wholly unwise to give to street applicants unless it be bread enough to prevent suffering until the application can be intelligently investigated. Any persons wishing it will, on application to us, be furnished with our cards, and those applying for help may be referred to us, and we will make the requisite investigation, and afford such aid or make such a disposition of the case as we may deem wise. I make this statement thinking that some of your readers, not able themselves to make these investigations, and seeing its importance, will be glad to know of some channel through which it may be accomplished.

Very respectfully, S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-street.

DEC. 12, 1867.

A Substantial Blessing to Humanity.

GENTS: It always affords me pleasure to acknowledge real merit in any thing; and especially am I gratified to inform you of the great satisfaction my family has derived from the use of the machine I purchased of you nearly a year since. Its wonderful simplicity and ease of management challenge the admiration of all who witness its working. Even a child can use it successfully. You deserve to make a fortune in selling the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine, for it is a substantial blessing to humanity.—*Alex. Barnes, Rochester, N. Y.* —*Adv.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Are You Disturbed at Night? and broken of rest by a child suffering and crying with the pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones, Manufacturers of SAND PAPER, No. 161 Water st., corner Burling-slip, New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry. COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Standard Silver-plated Goods,
NONE BUT THE VERY BEST.

A splendid stock of fine Nickle Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship and superior in quality—prepared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane.

Musical Boxes,
Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.
M. I. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane. (up stairs,) New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture and Hernia positively and permanently cured by a new principle. The heaviest cases held while the cure is being effected with no pressure on the back or pubis bone. Steel springs and other uncomfortable harness done away with. By this discovery the worst cases can be cured, no matter how long standing. Call and examine, free of charge, or send by mail, ten cents, for pamphlet. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York City.

One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, of six popular makers, at great bargains for cash, or small monthly installments. For rent, and rent-money applied, if purchased. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.

H. WATERS & CO.

The Great American Hair Preparation, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED, (*new style.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

The Bon Ton Street of New-York City is BRADSTREET'S Rubber Molding and Weather Strips. The cheapest and best in the market. No. 87 Nassau-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—SWEENEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. T. Spear, HOWARD N. BAILEY to SARAH A. SWEENEY, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

TRUMPBOUR—MOCHESNEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. N. E. Smith, VALENTINE TRUMPBOUR, of West Camps, Ulster County, to MARY ANTOINETTE MCCHESNEY, daughter of James McChesney, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, ISABELLA NEWELL, wife of Rev. Henry M. Booth, and daughter of Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

BLANKE.—In Brooklyn, at his son's residence, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, SIERICH BLANKE, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, George C. Blanke, No. 263 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BRIDGMAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, JOHN BRIDGMAN, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Ocean Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., the members of the Dramatic Fund Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The members of Ocean Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to meet at Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 12 M. The brethren of sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of WARREN C. BENNETT, Master.

HEPBURN.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Hepburn.

JOY.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, LEWIS JOY, aged 53 years.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

MYERS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 9, suddenly, JOHN V. MYERS, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 276 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

SQUIRES.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, JANE CAMERON SQUIRES, aged 17 years, daughter of the late Selah Squires, of Greene, Chenango County, N. Y.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, of heart disease, SUSAN, wife of Wm. C. Seaman, aged 67 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on next Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the Central Methodist Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SCHAUS.—At Nastaetten, Germany, on Friday, Nov. 22, after a long and painful illness, KARL SCHAUS, in the 26th year of his age.

WEBSTER.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, at 6 o'clock, of Bright's disease, ALFRED H. WEBSTER, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 320 West 25th-st.

☞ The funeral of SUSAN DARLING will be attended at No. 201 Orange-st., New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!
A NEW STORY
BY
EMERSON BENNETT
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IS NOW READY IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
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(THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.)

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EMERSON BENNETT,
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Entitled
SOL SLOCUM;
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OR, THE
MAID OF THE JUNIATA!
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MAID OF THE JUNIATA!

The story is replete with scenes and incidents which cause the blood of the reader to leap with electric force, and constantly alternating between joy and sorrow, tears and laughter, indignation and admiration, he suffers and rejoices with the characters, absolutely seeming to act with them, so intensely is he interested—so deeply is he spell-bound. The story never flags from the beginning to the end, and the love portions of it are especially beautiful, and such as to enlist the sympathies of every lady reader. This great story is commenced in No. 6 of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

NOW READY,

and those who desire to read it should immediately send in their orders. Once more we say, Buy the

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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SOL SLOCUM,
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DOUBLE SHEET ON SATURDAY.
SPECIAL AND EXTRA EDITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF HOLIDAY ADVERTISERS.
Send advertisements to-day to the office of the MAIL, No. 229 Broadway.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York
BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent and Superintendent.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

BOREL & COURVOISIER, OF NEUCHATEL,
Having received honorable mention at the late Paris Exposition for their watches, have opened an agency in this City for the sale of their justly celebrated watches, and would particularly call the attention of the trade and the public to the stock just received and now offered for sale by the undersigned, only agents for the United States. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer ALLEMANNIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer PEREIRE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13: Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:50 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IS THE CUTTING OF HAIR AND whiskers a science? If you doubt it, call at HILL'S Inimitable's Studio, No. 95 Duane-st., and be convinced by his artistic manipulations. Styles neat, judicious, appropriate. Shaving, dyeing, &c. Hair Dye 50 cents; best in use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADWAY vs. RICORD.
Dr. RADWAY'S treatment in Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, by R. R. RESOLVENT, containing Sarsaparillian and other powerful remedial agents that communicate their wonderful curative influence over disease through the Blood, Urine, Sweat, and other secretions, is far superior to Ricord, Velpeau, and others who merely suppress disease by Mercury, Arsenic, Potass, and Vapor Baths of Sulphur, &c. There is no medicine in vogue that will relieve the sufferer of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary difficulties, or of Gravel, Calculus Concretions and breaking discharges—of Skin Eruptions, Sores and Ulcers, so quick and cure so permanently, as the R. R. Resolvent. Price $5 per half dozen, or $1 per bottle. No. 87 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—From 12 to 2 P. M., Dr. RADWAY can be consulted, free of charge, at No. 87 Maiden-lane. Persons suffering with Kidney and Chronic Diseases are invited to call.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOTHING.
THE LARGEST REDUCTION IN CLOTHING.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WONDERFUL.
THE NEW
SELF-LIGHTING GAS BURNER!
NO MATCHES! NO ELECTRICITY! NO FRICTION!
☞ TURN THE KEY and the Gas is lighted, burning with a brilliant, steady, white light.
No alterations required in Gas Fixtures. Simply screwed on in place of the old, ineffectual gas burners.
THOUSANDS SOLD DAILY!
Call and see them at the office of the SELF-LIGHTING GAS BURNER CO., No. 451 BROOME-ST., Agents wanted. Corner Mercer-st., one block from Rights for sale. Broadway, New-York. Beware of counterfeits. See Locke & Ulrich & Pat. stamped on each burner.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OWING TO THE SEVERE storm the sailing of the steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA for CALIFORNIA via PANAMA is postponed to MONDAY NOON, Dec. 16, at which time she will positively sail from Pier No. 29 North River. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ORIGINAL POEMS FOR INFANT MINDS.
By JANE and E. TAYLOR.
With 114 illustrations, from original designs by the best artists, engraved by J. D. Cooper. Small 4to, elegant cloth gilt and gilt edges; price $4. Turkey Morocco, gilt or antique, $7.

From the Saturday Review, Nov. 23.
"* * * Here are verses for children, all good and all inculcating the best and most proper moralities of kindness and sympathy with nature, flowers and trees, and 'dumb animals,' and poor folk, as well as proper lessons on the sins of gluttony and idleness."

From the Round Table, Nov. 23.
"ORIGINAL POEMS.—No daintier gift for a book-loving child can well be desired than this charmingly printed and pretty illustrated little volume. Messrs. Routledge & Sons will endear themselves to all the little folks if they issue many more such treasures. As for the poems themselves, we shall only say that they are of a nature to be readily understood by children of average intelligence."

From Putnam's Magazine, January.
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The Music, Receipt, Cottage and Horticultural Departments are still retained in the Book.
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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the above club will be held at headquarters, Bleecker Building, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 13, 1867, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT BEATTY, President.

DAVID S. WENDELL, GEO. W. JAQUES, Secretaries.

THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS.

The Testimony Taken by the Judiciary Committee.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 9.

Inadequate as the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee has proved to be for the purpose of disclosing any special offences of President JOHNSON aside from the general course of misconduct patent to all the people, the mass of evidence has still many features which may excite interest and gratify curiosity. For if the investigations of the Committee failed to bring to light many new facts of great importance, the manner in which in some cases they sought for facts is remarkable, and their researches sometimes accomplished discoveries which, if not particularly pertinent to the impeachment scheme, had an interest and value in themselves.

Thus it will be remembered that the rumor leaked out, and was the subject of considerable comment, that the Committee had carried their inquiries so far as to scrutinize Mr. JOHNSON'S bank account. The publication of the testimony shows that this was indeed the case. The witness summoned was the cashier of the First National Bank at Washington, and the object seems to have been to prove some business connection between Mr. JOHNSON and the managers of a certain railroad in Tennessee, which was restored by the Government to its stockholders soon after the close of the war. Nothing more was proved than that Mr. JOHNSON had once cashed a draft for the President of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and that he had occasionally disposed of coupons cut from the bonds of the road. The witness being asked to give a statement of Mr. JOHNSON'S account for certain months of the present year, declined to do so, on the ground that the private affairs of the customers of the bank were not to be inspected by outsiders. The Committee insisting, he furnished the document, showing a balance to Mr. JOHNSON'S credit of about $57,000. In answer to a question the cashier testified that after his first appearance on the stand he casually mentioned to Mr. JOHNSON that he had been called upon to produce his bank account, and that the President merely smiled and said he had no earthly objection to have his business relations looked into, and begged the cashier to show any of his accounts which might be the subject of curiosity.

The investigation of the Committee in regard to the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, though without the least shade of, as a result so far as impeachment is concerned, covered a great deal of ground, and are not without interest. One entirely new piece of testimony was that of Col. ECKERT, of the War Department, in regard to the confession which the assassin PAYNE is made to him in prison. Col. ECKERT stated that he had made some memoranda of PAYNE'S statement, which was voluntarily offered, for the purpose of writing it out for Mr. SEWARD, who wanted to know what his world-be-murderer said about him. He had never written out his notes, however, not the thing them of much importance. PAYNE said the first met BOOTH in Richmond, early in the war, that he saw him there frequently for a week; that he afterward met him in Baltimore, and after the battle of Gettysburg, at which time PAYNE was captured and soon after escaped, and at that time entered into the enterprise. He called BOOTH "Captain," but did not know whether he held a commission. PAYNE was very careful about implicating any one else, but did mention SURRATT, and HEROLD,—whom he called "a little blab," and said he had long distrusted,—and also said emphatically, "You have not got one half of them." He said that Booth and himself were in the crowd on the night of the celebration of the surrender of LEE, when Mr. LINCOLN spoke from a window of the White House, and that BOOTH tried to persuade him to shoot the President while he stood in the window, but he refused to take so great a risk. He said they walked around the square, and BOOTH remarked "That is the last speech he will ever make," as indeed it proved, the murder being committed only three days after. These facts are important as overthrowing the theory of the Surratt defence, that the murder was only contemplated the day it took place, and is in somewhat singular that the fact were not brought out at the trial of SURRATT last Summer. PAYNE said he received only his clothing and expenses, and that these came from BOOTH. Col. ECKERT also said that AZERODT'S confession was in existence in writing in the War Department, but as has never been produced.

One of the multitude of odd witnesses whom the Judiciary Committee found reason to call before them was Miss ANNE SURRATT. She was questioned as to some supposed letters of BOOTH alleged to be possessed from her possession, but of the Government offices. But she denied the existence of any such document, and said she never saw a letter written by JOHN WILKES BOOTH in her life. To one question she replied with a spice of characteristic energy which peeps out through the stenographic report. "Did you ever see the President to have any conversation with him?" "President JOHNSON? No, indeed, I do not want to see him either." The printed collection of the evidence gives no hint as to what such testimony as this young lady's was expected to prove.

Some time was spent in getting at the facts as to BOOTH'S letter to the *Intelligencer*, which never reached its destination. Most of the matter obtained was used in the Surratt trial. From the testimony of MATTHEWS, the only man now living, known to have read the letter, as taken at the Capitol, it appears that he is by no means certain that the name of SURRATT was not in it. He only remembers the names of BOOTH, PAYNE, ATZERODT and HEROLD, from peculiar circumstances which fixed each in his mind. Mr. JOHN T. FORD, the manager, being examined in regard to this same matter, mentioned incidentally that BOOTH urged him very earnestly some time to engage in his company one CHESTER, a New-York actor, who afterward testified that BOOTH had sounded him in regard to the abduction plot. Mr. FORD said BOOTH proposed to pay CHESTER'S salary from his own pocket if Mr. FORD would engage him; but he declined, because it was contrary to professional etiquette to tempt away an actor from another theatre.

Among several witnesses questioned as to the disposal made of the body of BOOTH was Mr. STANTON, who said that the secrecy of the burial was simply intended to prevent glorification over the body by the enemies of the nation; that the intention was, at the proper time, after the excitement was passed away, to give it to his friends; and that if EDWIN BOOTH had applied for the body he had been assured that it would be given up at the proper time.

Much of the attention of the Committee was given to the subject of BOOTH'S diary, the alleged "spoliation" of which, it will be remembered, was made the ground of some very remarkable assertions by a Massachusetts member of Congress last Spring. The assertion that the leaves now missing from the diary had not been cut out of it when it was taken from BOOTH'S body seems to have come in the first instance from Gen. LAFAYETTE C. BAKER, and we do not find that it is supported by an iota of testimony from anybody else. Gen. BAKER only swears, at last, to an "indistinct impression," and that he had the book in his hand but a moment while passing it from Col. CONGER to Mr. STANTON. Col CONGER on the contrary says Gen. BAKER did not have the book an instant, and Gens. Field, BAKER, Col. CONGER, Mr. HOLT and Mr. STANTON all concur that its present condition is precisely that in which the assassin himself left it.

In the course of the rather profitless investigation the statement of Lieut. BAKER, who had charge of the pursuing party which captured BOOTH, and knew more about it than anybody else, was taken for the first time. The non-appearance of the witness at the trial of the conspirators occasioned some remark, and he himself explains it as the result of a conspiracy between the two officers concerned in the expedition, CONGER and BAKER, to cheat him out of his share of the reward, of which in the end he got but $3,000, while CONG ER got $15,000. BAKER'S testimony as to the circumstances of the apprehension of BOOTH is more minute than any heretofore published, but gives no very notable fresh facts. The last words uttered by BOOTH before he was shot, when his position could no longer be concealed, was "Kill me, but my life was refused, and fight for his life was refused, and preparations were made to fire the barn, were, "One more stain on the old banner!" He was supporting himself on two crutches, but when the barn was fired dropped one of them, and after a vain endeavor to put out the flames, started limping forward to some out of the barn when Corp. CORBETT shot him. The order not to fire under the circumstances had been given to all the men repeatedly, but CORBETT justified himself by the assertion of a direct inspiration from Providence. It appears that BOOTH gave the opera glass and field glass, which Mrs. SURRATT carried to Lloyd's for him, as a present to one of the Garrett girls at the farm where he was killed, and that the young woman concealed and denied possession of it, and only gave it up to Lieut. BAKER overnight after, under threats of being carried to Washington in arrest.

Another rather interesting witness in a different department of the subject of impeachment—which the Committee has made, in charity, to cover a multitude of sins—was Mr. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, once Secretary of the rebel Treasury, who seems to have been called in relation to his pardon, but was talked about a variety of topics. He made a statement about the inner history of the rebellion, which we have not before seen in print. It will be remembered that during the war an appeal was made to the people of the South to contribute their plate, jewelry, and so forth, for the support of the Richmond Government. Mr. TRENHOLM says that there was practically nothing contributed in reply to this request, apparently because he did not choose to press it. A few people in and near Richmond sent some small articles of plate to the Treasury, but Mr. TRENHOLM returned them.

"I consider it," he says, "a cruel appeal to the people. They were not in a condition to give anything. There were many, and indeed a majority, of the respectable families of Richmond who did not have meat upon their tables for weeks together. I did not think these persons ought to be able to give their spoons and little articles of that kind; and such as were contributed I returned, saying that whenever there was a general contribution I would let the parties know, and they might again contribute."

Mr. TRENHOLM said he only knew of one case of a special permit from the Union Government for trade in the rebel lines. This was a letter given to Gen. SINGLETON by President LINCOLN, giving him authority to take unmolested through GRANT'S lines any Southern produce which he might purchase, provided that he did not interfere with military operations. This odd scheme Gen. GRANT did not approve; but he passed SINGLETON through his pockets to Richmond, where he had interviews with TRENHOLM and others. He said Mr. LINCOLN disliked to have so much cotton burned up, and wanted a channel opened to get it out, provided that the United States could profit by it. Thus Gen. SINGLETON was to buy the cotton at something like the gold price ruling in the South, and the United States was to have the benefit of the difference between that and the large market price abroad. Gen. SINGLETON and his associates expecting also to make prodigious fortunes in the course of the transfer. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was strongly opposed to this scheme; but a proposition was patched up for passing cotton free of capture in the interest of private individuals, the United States to have one bag out of every four exported. Gen. SINGLETON thought he was sure of getting Mr. LINCOLN'S assent to this; but he failed to do so, and came back in a week with another proposition for taking the cotton out and depositing the pay for it in New-York when sold, which the rebels declined. We need not say that we suspect Mr. LINCOLN'S final consent to any of these plans for a national blockade-running on a large scale would have been very hard to obtain.

Second Military District—Order by Gen. Canby.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order making an entire new division of his district into military posts. By the new arrangement there are four posts in each of the States of North and South Carolina, the headquarters in several places being broken up. The same order provides:

In addition to the duties with which they are charged by existing orders, commanding officers of posts are designated as sub-assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the districts embraced within the territorial limits of their commands; and will exercise all the functions of officers of that Bureau, except so far as relates to the administration and control of the funds or property of the Bureau; and they are authorized to employ officers and enlisted men of their commands upon this duty, so far as such employment may be consistent with the interests and efficiency of the service. All officers and agents of the Bureau, who may be on duty within the territorial limits of any post, will report to its commander, and will be governed by his instructions in all that relates to the protection of persons and property under the laws of the United States, the regulations of the Bureau and the orders of the District Commander. In all that relates to the details of administration they will report as heretofore to the Assistant Commissioner for the State in which they are stationed.

Post Commanders will keep themselves constantly and fully informed of the condition of the country within the limits of their commands, and to this end will put themselves in communication with the Sheriffs and other peace officers, and will require from them such reports as may be necessary. In the execution of the duty committed to the military authority by the laws of the United States, commanding officers will act as far as possible by and through the civil authorities, and will give them moral support and physical aid whenever it may be necessary to secure the proper and full execution of the duties imposed upon them by law; but this will not be construed as authorizing arrests to be made or guards to be furnished by the military authorities, when the means under the control of the civil authorities are adequate. Whenever any civil officer, magistrate or court neglects or refuses to perform any official act properly required of such officer or tribunal, whereby due and rightful security to person or property is denied, the case will be reported by the Commanding Officer to these headquarters, with all the facts and evidence required for proper comprehension and action. When the civil authorities refuse or fail to arrest persons charged with crime, or when offences are committed in violation of the police regulations established by military authority for the preservation of order or the protection of property, commanding officers will cause the accused parties to be arrested, and, upon examination, held for trial, or discharged, if the accusation should not be well founded. When citizens committed for trial cannot be immediately brought to trial, they will be admitted to bail if the crime or offence with which they are charged is bailable under the laws of the State in which it was committed.

The Jury Question in Louisiana—Gen. Hancock's Action.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 7.

The indiscriminate admission of negroes to the jury-box, by the military order of Gen. SHERIDAN, almost stopped the administration of law. The qualification he made sufficient was the one fact of being registered, and having voted on the registration. The proportion of blacks to whites is shown in the composition of the Grand Jury, drawn in this parish, on which there are but two whites. The same disproportion prevails in all other juries, and the consequence is that the most intricate questions of law, and the largest interests of property, and the most sacred rights of person, must come under the judgment of men absolutely illiterate, ignorant of the simplest principles of law; and at this moment animated by bitter prejudices factiously stimulated upon them. The inevitable consequence has been the uncertainty of justice, the confounding of all the maxims of jurisprudence, and a reluctance of Bar, Judges, and public officials, to bring any trials before juries. It is a universal sentiment, not that of "rebs," or "Copperheads," if there be any left entitled to those obsolete names, but of the Conservative Union men and the Radical practitioners. The "official information on which Gen. HANCOCK acts undoubtedly is the information of the Judges," for the opinion of the mischievous effect of SHERIDAN'S order is, we believe, universal with the Bench. All the Judges are of the accepted loyalty, Union men, and some of them of the clear Radical stamp. Among them is one at least or Gen. SHERIDAN'S own appointment. We think we are not mistaken when we say that the experience of his Court has shown to him that justice cannot be administered there under the provisions of the Sheridan order. The attorney General LYNCH, who became Attorney-General by the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN, in place of Mr. HERRON, removed as an "impediment," has, as we are told, publicly proclaimed the impossibility of making cases intelligible to such a Grand Jury as they have given him, on the whole panel of which there are not more than two or three who can read or write.

Gen. Hancock's Jury Order and the Louisiana Radicals.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the State Central Committee of the Radical Republican Party of Louisiana, in New Orleans on the 6th inst., was as follows:

Whereas, Major-Gen. HANCOCK, in revoking the jury order of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, by which colored citizens were admitted as jurors in courts within the State, has taken a step highly dangerous to the peace, liberty and happiness of three hundred thousand colored citizens, and dangerous to their white Republican friends; therefore,

Resolved, By the Central Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the State of Louisiana, that the power of Congress be invoked to save the loyal people of the State from the dangers of this step backward to Slavery, and to the rule of rebels and traitors.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be at once telegraphed by the President of this Committee to Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Union Republican Congressional Committee.

The Kentucky Resolutions on National Affairs.

The resolutions offered by Mr. MAGOFFIN in the Kentucky House of Representatives on the 6th instant, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, was as follows:

"Kentucky, as a sovereign State in the Federal Union, and as deeply interested in the common weal of the whole country, has not only the right, but it is her solemn duty to declare her convictions upon all questions of public policy. The citizens of Kentucky are deeply concerned in the peace, harmony and prosperity of the whole country, and the destiny of the State is involved in that of the country; and prosperity depends, in a very great degree upon that of every other portion of the Union of which she forms a part. The Legislature of Kentucky believe that it is her duty to declare her solemn conviction that the Southern States are entitled to all the privileges, rights and powers of any State, and their citizens to all the political and civil rights and privileges of those of any other State. Two years and a half have elapsed since actual peace has ended over all the country. Fraternal feeling can only be restored by a restoration to political equality of all the citizens of all the States. Kentucky, therefore, declares that, in her judgment, a universal amnesty, without distinctions, discriminations or test oaths, is at once demanded by the highest statesmanship as well as the purest magnanimity. She also expresses her sincere and cordial interest in this matter because certain of her citizens are subject to disabilities, liable to penalties, or forced to remain in exile. She, therefore, urges upon the President of the United States a proclamation of universal amnesty, unrestricted by test oaths. She is entitled to the services of all her citizens. She desires the return of all her exiles to their homes, and the restoration of all lying under any disability to a perfect political and civil equality with all her other citizens."

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Dec. 4, 1867, declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds. Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, SHERIDAN WALT, } Trustees of the Land M. C. Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1867.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR. NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & SON, No. 32 Pine-st., to the holders of said on the registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868. C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

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5-20 Coupon, '65.	104¾	105¼	May, comp'ds, '65	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, July	107¼	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116⅛	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67.	107¼	107⅝	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115⅝	116
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CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE TOWN BONDS

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., (10 bonds.)

LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)

MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)

and other WESTERN SECURITIES.

Wanted at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,

Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold

At the New-York Stock Exchange,

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

HAVE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,582,553, making the total incumbrance $3,889,550, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were ample, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, exceed $517,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, will be received by the Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company, to be delivered, trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHL. THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, } Inspectors.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, in the denominations of $1,000 each, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.: those due in 1868, of 2 per cent.: those due in 1869, of 3 per cent.: those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify the undersigned, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Dec. 9, 1867, Mr. WILLIAM S. BICKERSTAFF was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and Mr. NATHAN HARPER appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the Company.

FRANK W. BALDWIN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this BANK, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT preparatory to the election for directors, Dec. 16, 1867, the transfer books of this Company will be closed WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

DAVID VERMILYE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DEC. 6, 1867.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize several difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JAN. 1, 1868,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN,

Free of Government Tax,

At the Company's Office,

No. 20 Nassau-st.,

New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 5, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 Coupons, due Dec. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the stock and transfer books of this Company will be reopened to the general Office at Hoboken on the 14th inst. WM. H. CORNETT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.

3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.

4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Canal streets.

6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.

7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.

8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, places and parcels of land affected by

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.

2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and Hubert streets.

3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.

4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.

6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.

7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.

8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 100 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.

10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessment, and who object to the same, or either or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New-York-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN MAXWELL,
ISAAC J. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of RALPH C. BACON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by RALPH C. BACON, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated NEW-YORK, on the 12th day of December, 1867. d13-law3w*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—In the matter of LEWIS MANN, Bankrupt by whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, in said Court. Bankrupt.—This is to give notice that on the 5th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS MANN, of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 59 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C., before R. B. Carpenter, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. P. M. EPPING,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. WALTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, number two hundred and two (202) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number four, before ISAAC DAYTON, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, at one o'clock P. M.

MURRAY & HOFFMAN,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 13, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH GREENBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah S. Williams, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE W. MORTON, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 12, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:

Two panels of 100 Petit

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$150
Second Cabin Passage........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$125
Second Cabin Passage........70
Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA........Dec. 18
TARIFA........Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
FRANCE, GRACE............SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.........SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, CUTTING........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON.........SATURDAY, Jan. 4
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA..................SATURDAY.....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY.....Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY.....Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY.....Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY.....Jan. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, T. H. MORTON, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MOUNT VERNON,
Will sail for above ports from
PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage
Apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OWING TO THE SEVERE storm the sailing of the steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA for CALIFORNIA via PANAMA is postponed to MONDAY NOON, Dec. 16; at which time she will positively sail from Pier No. 29 North River.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.]
The splendid steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston. Also, to Indianola and Lavacca without charge for forwarding.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship GEN. BARNES, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
The fine steamer MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OUTSIDE STEAMER FOR BALTIMORE

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
The steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading at Pier No. 6 North River, and will sail as above. Freight forwarded free of commissions. Bills lading signed on the pier, or at the office of
WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 6 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 25 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will re-open, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 123 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 35 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 917 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the higher English branches, also rudiments of music and French, a position in a school or family. Address TEACHER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or call at No. 162 Grand-st., Jersey City, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and music, together or separately, and whose time is partly occupied in school, desires pupils at their residences; highest references. Address Miss WELBY, Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH PROFESSOR, lately arrived and speaking fluently English, wishes to find pupils in the evening at their residence. Address G. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

ADDRESS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF THE LATE PROF. VALENTINE MOTT.
By Prof. S. D. GROSS, of Philadelphia.
The address will be delivered at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.
The medical profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
A. FLINT, Jr., Secretary.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY NIGHT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named Shares forfeited according to law for nonpayment of assessment of $3 50 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Isle Royale Mining Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1867, at noon, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said amount and charges:

No. of Certific's.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.
2,859	40	3,468	50	3,475	100
3,577	50	3,459	5	2,557	50
3,177	100	3,033	50	3,356	200
3,557	200	3,495	100	3,531	100
3,585	100	2,813	100	3,100	10
3,559	100	3,538	200	3,596	100
3,516	74	3,528	1	3,563	50
3,593	50	2,651	25	2,679	25
2,707	20	3,107	20	36,26	100
3,106	15	3,627	200	2,655	100
2,656	100	2,739	100	2,749	100
3,492	120	3,456	100	3,525	50
3,625	75	3,520	50	3,612	150
3,621	100	3,560	350	2,545	50
2,791	25	3,137	112	3,506	25
3,505	38	3,565	30	2,937	2
3,551	100	3,567	50	3,594	25
3,610	50	3,629	130	3,633	133
3,592	25	3,522	100	2,924	225
2,769	100	3,325	100	3,546	100
3,598	50	3,481	10	1,534	33
2,832	100	3,476	70	3,631	295
1,128	100	2,904	100	2,905	100
3,126	50	3,562	300	3,603	300
3,604	200	3,460	25	2,559	10
3,617	50	3,606	50	3,611	100
3,613	50	3,614	100	3,617	50
3,619	100	3,623	250	2,797	150
2,917	[illegible]	2,861	50	3,483	100
3,605	200	3,615	100	3,618	20
2,622	100	3,561	200		

By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO-FORTES, &c.
Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 37th-st., near 5th-av., a very valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, curtains to match, lace curtains, a first-class STEINWAY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, covered centre table, lady's secretary, rosewood etagere, superb set bronzes and marble clock and vases, to match, latest style, pier glasses, chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes, fancy chairs, oil paintings, by Tait, J. G. Brown, Van Severdonck, D. Johnson and others, framed engravings.
DINING-ROOM in black walnut, bedrooms in rosewood and black walnut, mattresses, blankets, &c., China and glassware, very fine, hall stand, real bronze lamp and other furniture. Sale peremptory, the owner having left for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On Saturday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
CHOICE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, comprising Amontillado sherry, in cases and quarter casks; bottles old Jas. Hennessy pale brandy, 1842; bottles old Antigua and Jamaica rum, from London Docks; 2 ullage, ¼ casks Otard, Dupuy & Co, Cognac brandy; 10 cases old reserve Madeira, 1840; 100 bottles J. H. Cutter's old Bourbon whisky, cases Osborne's old port wine, bottled in Oporto; bottles nectar Bourbon whisky, cases Cabinet Bourbon do., demijohns John Ramsey Scotch whisky, demijohns and bottles Mehan's and Wise's Irish whisky, Magnum's old Bourbon do., 50 cases J. & F. Martel Cognac brandy, imported in cases; do. Vine Growers of Cognac do., demijohns pine-apple rum, Holland gin, Royal Holland sherry, cases Florise claret and Clos de Vongeot Burgundy, baskets Charles and Piper Heidsick champagne, in quarts and pints. Also, about 50 cases peach marmalade, very fine; gallon jars of brandy peaches, very fine. Also, choice Havana cigars.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
3,000 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, slightly stained.
100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
83 bags Sicily Filberts.
30 frails soft-shell Almonds.
200 barrels Currants.
3 cases Citron.
3 cases Orange Peel.
104 frails Almonds.
200 cases prime Smyrna Figs, in fancy baskets, different sizes.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
AN IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS—THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF Mr. J. H. DOLPH, and comprising the works of other favorite American and European artists. We desire to call the attention of the public to the private collection of paintings by Mr. J. H. Dolph, who, preparatory to a trip to Europe, will offer them at auction on the evenings of FRIDAY, 13th, and SATURDAY, 14th December, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st. Aside from his own works, which number nearly one hundred, Mr. Dolph will sell a small but choice collection of cabinet pictures by many prominent American artists, selected as marked examples of their individual style, including several sketches from nature. The following list gives sufficient evidence of the merits of the collection: H. P. Gray, A. B. Durand, W. Hart, C. Chiffiard, J. M. Hart, J. G. Brown, R. W. Hubbard, Jervis McEntee, W. Whittridge, V. Nehlig, R. S. Gifford, E. Forbes, A. W. Warren, O. Sommer, J. F. Cropsey, J. A. Howes, Julia H. Beers, J. R. Brevoort, J. D. Smillie, A. H. Wyant, G. Perkins, C. Ogilvie, A. D. Shattuck, J. W. Casilear, H. Fuschel, W. Morgan, E. D. Nelson, J. A. Hekking, P. La Croix, W. M. Cary, J. A. Brown, C. W. Clowes, A. C. Howland, W. De Haas, R. M. Pratt, C. C. Griswold, C. P. Cranch, D. Johnson, J. W. Ehninger, J. B. Bristol, G. L. Clough, F. Rondel, J. Vevrassat, E. Fallon, R. L. Pyne, Kruseman V. Eiten, Charles Hine, G. B. Farrarie, S. Coleman, Schilking, A. Ordway, and others. They will be on view on and from Monday, 9th, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until evenings of sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS AND TWO HOUSES AND LOTS.—JAS. COLE'S SON will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 26 lots on 6th and 7th avs., Baltic, Butler, Warren and Sackett sts.; 4 lots on Washington-av. and Houston-st.; 9 lots on Portland-av. and Hampden-st.; 9 lots on Penn-st., near Harrison-av. This property is finely located in the midst of good improvements. The Park lots are only about 1,000 feet from the Grand Plaza. No. 83 Schermerhorn-st., a house and lot corner of Boerum-st. No. 34 Boerum-st., a frame house and lot in rear of the above. Maps and full particulars of all the above property are now ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 2d-av., 101st and 102d-sts.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described lots:
2D-AV.—Four lots on south-west corner of 2d-av. and 101st-st.
100TH-ST.—Sixteen lots, north side, comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.
101ST-ST.—Sixteen lots on south side of 101st-st., comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE,
AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sommerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, an extensive and very valuable collection of modern Pictures, including the private gallery of Frederick W. Martens, Esq., well known as the result of careful selection and liberal expenditure during many years, and containing many beautiful and costly works of various schools, by the following artists, viz.: Gustave de Jonghe, Patrois, H. Baron, Dell Acqua, J. Robie, Geselschap, Koek Koek, L. de Metz, W. Amberg, Sonderland, Schlesinger, Otto Erdman, Carl Hoff, Count de Bylandt, Hein Burgers, Serrure, Litschauer, C. Verlat, Louis Robbe, C. Springher, E. de Block, T. R. Tait, W. Camphausen, T. Rofflaen, Muller, M. Calish, W. Gentz, Wm. Hart, S. R. Percy, Lasalle, Haynes King, W. Shayer, Huygens, Van Os, D. Denoter, A. Dillens, Hageisten, W. Lanning, &c. &c.
A Grand Market Scene in Cairo, Egypt, by W. Gentz; Shepherdess with Sheep and Lambs, by Louis Robbe; a grand composition of Fruit and Flowers, by J. Robie, and other distinguished artists.
The above are now on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Monday evenings previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ART AUCTION NOTICE.

The auction sale of Mr. J. H. DOLPH'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS will commence THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, having been postponed last evening in consequence of the storm.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIFTY LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 63D AND 64TH STS.—LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following very desirably located
REAL ESTATE:
THIRD-AV.—East side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 64th-st., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.
FOURTH-AV.—East side, 8 lots, comprising the entire front between 63d and 64th sts., each 25x100 feet.
FOURTH-AV.—East side, between 62d and 63d sts., 6 lots, each 25x100 feet.
SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 13 lots, each 25x100 feet, and the 13 gores in rear of same.
SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—North side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 4 lots, each 25x100 feet.
SIXTY-FOURTH-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.
Title indisputable. Maps and further particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement, or of ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 22 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,

With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo.
Unequaled by anything in the market,
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS
during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

KNABE'S "GOLD MEDAL" PIANOS.

Prince's celebrated organs and melodeons; a fine assortment. Pianos and melodeons to let. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 AND 235 EAST 21ST-ST.—The finest and cheapest instrument in New-York is manufactured by this firm. Second-hand pianos sold on monthly installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of piano-fortes, new and second-hand, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FOR SALE—ENAREL HARP, DOUBLE ACTION, in perfect order; price $300. Address W. G., New-Brighton, Staten Island, Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

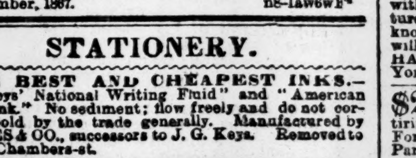
NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York—THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLOTTE A. CONOVER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1867.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of December, 1867.
Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1867.
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
d13-law6wF. Plaintiffs' attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CAROLINE BARMORE, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL BARMORE, defendant. Summons.—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 84 Franklin-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct., 26, 1867.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 84 Franklin-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 7th of November, 1867. n8-law6wF*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.



They are a perfect remedy for cold or sweaty feet, or corns. They relieve rheumatism and neuralgia. They absorb and remove the perspiration inside of rubber boots. To appreciate their merits they must have a trial. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. Retail price $1 per pair. E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 7 Union-st., Boston, Mass. HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

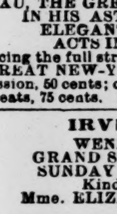
THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA! LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, DWARFS, FAT LADY, LEARNED SEAL, SEA-LEOPARDS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, HAPPY FAMILY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION,
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES!
THIS WEEK.
The late WM. E. BURTON'S beautiful domestic drama, entitled
EMILY WAREAM;
OR, THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
JUMBO JUM.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE GREAT SENSATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
WITH ITS WONDROUS RAILROAD.
THE MOST TERRIFIC SENSATION OF THE STAGE!



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of Love and Life in these times will be acted EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, as presented for ten weeks to crowded and fashionable audiences, that have gazed on its wondrous sensation, THE RAILROAD, with bated breath and suspended animation, at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—with new and romantic scenes, merry music, songs and dances and great cast, including the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS, Mrs. E. Skerrett, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Edward Wright, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Mr. H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, T. L. Donnelly, W. H. Collings, Geo. Lingard, &c. Box Book open six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7 begins 7½.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 1867,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE SPLENDID GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps either in Europe or America.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE,
received each evening with overwhelming applause. The Premium Transformation, exquisite Scenery, Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill.
The TARTUFFO will be presented
THIS FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING.
THE CARNIVAL DE VENICE,
AT THE MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) AT 1.
The popular premier danseuse, Mlle. AUGUSTA SOHLKE will make her first appearance at this establishment on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
ORIGINAL BURLESQUE,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS..........Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX..........Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS!
ELEGANT AND EXCITING ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing the full strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

IRVING HALL.

WENZEL KOPTA'S
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
Kindly assisted by
Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, Soprano;
Mme. ANTALIK DE BOSIO, Pianist;
Mr. OTTO SINGER, Pianist;
Mr. IGNATZ POLLAK, Baritone;
Messrs. HERRMAN and RIETZ, Accompanists.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—Further readings at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26; FRIDAY, Dec. 27; MONDAY, Dec. 30, and TUESDAY, Dec. 31. The names and addresses of persons desiring to purchase tickets of admission for these readings can be registered at Steinway Hall on and after Monday next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats at the announced price of $2 each will be reserved for such purchasers, strictly in the order of their application, personally or by letter.
Tickets to be paid for on registration. Ample notice will be given of the time when persons so registered can receive their tickets on application at the Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

A MATINEE READING OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY TREE INN," on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock. The previous advertisement as to registration, applies to this reading also.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The second public rehersal on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music. Grand orchestra of 100 performers, and the celebrated artist,
Miss AIDE TOPP,
will perform on the piano, (with orchestral accompaniment.)
Subscriptions still open. Associate members, for five concert and fifteen rehearsal tickets, $10. Subscribing members, fifteen concert tickets, $15.
Tickets, at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Ringel & Dannenberg, Clinton Hall, and Academy of Music.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA

AT
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, 9 feet by 12 feet, by the celebrated artist,
THOMAS NAST,
illustrating the history of the country from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY
MR. W. H. NORTON,
(Late of Wallack's Theatre.)
Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Doors open at 7½; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

ELEVENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND ALLEGORICAL SPECTACLE,
PILGRIM. FINEST PAINTINGS
GORGEOUS EVER EXHIBITED.
TRANSFORMATION. EVERY NIGHT.
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.
MATINEES AT 2 P.M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
For any of Mr. Dickens' lectures can be procured
At the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 Broadway.

DOWNFALL OF ENGLAND.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
Tickets 50 cents.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

Choice seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

Reserved seats, single or for the course, can be procured at Nos. 114 and 355 Broadway.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING silverware workshop, in complete working order, with engine and boiler nearly new, together with shafting, pullies and belting, all in good order, and ready for 18 silversmiths to go to work; together, also, with all the stamps and tools, and fixtures of every nature appertaining to the business. This is the well-known old established house of the late Mr. Gibney. It will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. No. 63 Prince-st.

$20,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a lucrative manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of W. HAUFF, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A BUTTON AND SCALE FACTORY. no particular knowledge required. Call at 78th-st., near 3d-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 29th-st. The Rector will preach.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.—REV. DR. LILIENTHAL, of Cincinnati, will preach a sermon (English) at the Temple on SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7½.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and last week but two of its representation, in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
The world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
UNE CORBEILLE QUE ABAT DES NOIX
and
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
Mlle. REILLEZ will appear in both plays.
Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.
The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE,

AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
SATURDAY AT ONE. ADMISSION $1.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,

POSITIVELY ITS LAST REPRESENTATION
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY, DEC. 13,
Morton's standard comedy of
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, MARK SMITH, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. B. POLK, A. W. YOUNG, J. LEONARD, G. F. BROWNE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and others.
SATURDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
MONDAY, DEC. 16,
will be repeated Tobin's fine old comedy of
THE HONEYMOON,
with its former great cast, including the names of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and others.
TUESDAY—Sheridan's great comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of Mrs. Cowley's elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
"The Living Sensation of the Town."—*Herald.*
Shakespeare's Exquisite Fairy Spectacle,
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

An Exquisite Panorama,	Lovely Scenery,
Mendelssohn's Music,	London Costumes,
Fairy Tableaux,	Jewels from Paris,
Charming Singing,	Brilliant Acting,

MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENES,
Mr. G. L. FOX..........BOTTOM.
MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Last night but one of Tom Taylor's
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL FLORENCE MATINEE.
MONDAY, the admirable American artist, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, commences an engagement, appearing in Chas. Reade's DORA.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE CROSS AND THE WORLD, the great series of allegorical pictures by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., are now on view in the Fall and Winter exhibition at the Academy, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

STEINWAY HALL.

ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1867.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
Third appearance of the highly successful American Soprano, Miss JENNY BUSK
together with the great Pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncellist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., BAND CONCERT—SEVENTH SEASON.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, AT THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY.
Tickets can be obtained of
Wm. A. Pond, music-store, No. 547 Broadway;
Peter J. Bogert, Mealio's hat-store, Nos. 418 and 619 Broadway.
J. C. Rushton, druggist, No. 1,117 Broadway, corner 25th-st.; Brower Bros. stationers, No. 296 Broadway; Louis B. Rader, No. 160 Pearl-st., and C. S. Grafulla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming
Ladies—Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
Misses and Masters—Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
A new class for Misses and Masters Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York,
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-s..., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 32 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are, by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE GREAT STORM.

The Severest Snow Storm Known for Many Years.

Obstruction of City and Suburban Travel.

Detention of Trains and of Outward Bound Steamers.

STORM TELEGRAMS FROM THE COUNTRY

Last Winter, which was accepted as one of the severest during very many years, is likely to be out-Heroded by this one, if the visitation of yesterday be a sample of the storms brewing for us. The Winter of 1865 and 1866 did not fairly set in until the 15th of December, and then with a moderate snow-storm. Already this Winter we have had ten days of frost, some of these intensely cold, and now we are in receipt of a snow-storm, the wildest, and in every respect the most severe remembered as occuring at the opening of the season. For fifty years we learn no northeast snow-storm has visited this latitude before the 5th of January. The snow began to fall about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was of that quality colloquially known as "dry snow," and was for several hours unaccompanied by wind. The wind rose, however, about 8 A. M., and strengthening to a gale, the snow continuing to fall heavily, made travel into the City exceedingly unpleasant. The street cars, even at this early hour, in both New-York and Brooklyn, were delayed in their trips. The snow continued to fall immoderately throughout the day, lying on the sheltered spots to the depth of seven inches by sundown, and in drifts, where the wind had its will of it, several feet deep. About 4 in the afternoon the gale grew, if possible, more wicked in its demonstrations, whirling the snow about in clouds of drift, rendering foot travel difficult even to the strong of limb. Buildings a block off were hidden as by a fog, out of and into which the struggling vehicles came and went like sheeted ghosts. The thermometer at this hour indicated 15° above zero at DELATOUR's, and in exposed positions in the suburbs but 8° above zero.

RIVER TRAVEL.

The ferry-boats kept up their regular trips until a late hour, which was no easy matter, as they were subject to delay both on the rivers and in their slips, on the rivers from small craft almost unmanageable in the gale, and from tug-boats with vessels in tow, being brought into harborage from exposed positions in the bay. In the slips detentions were caused by the delays in getting freight on board. The footing for the horses was very bad, and extreme caution had to be used to get heavily laden trucks on the boat with safety. The rivers and bay literally steamed like huge boiling cauldrons, owing to the higher temperature of the water than that of the gale which swept over it.

As the telegraphic operator at Sandy Hook announced the gale outside to be very severe, and the snow driving so densely that he could not even see the line of coast from his operating room, the arrivals in port were but few, few vessels coming up the harbor but those who had entered the bay early in the night of Wednesday. The steamer *Columbia*, from Glasgow, and the *Borussia*, from Hamburg, arrived with emigrants. These were landed with some difficulty at Castle Garden, where they at least received comfortable shelter, and were glad of it. Those of the emigrants who were bound West, or in any direction to a distant destination, were advised by the Castle Garden authorities to remain over night, that they might not expose themselves to the risk of being snowed in *en route*, few of them being prepared to encounter the pains of a night in the snow. Many took this good advice, and were provided with warm quarters for the night. Of the Sound boats, that from Newport was the only one late in arriving; the others were true to time, notwithstanding the storm of the night.

THE CITY STREETS AND THE CARS.

Owing to the fact that the frost had already baked footpath and street, when the light drifting snow fell in sufficient quantity to hide irregularities, footing for man and beast became quite unsafe. The pieces of iron plate foothpath, iron coal-hole covers, and unseen dead-lights with their hundred eyes in iron framework, were everywhere so many traps for the unwary and for the wary. Where there was walking to do there was no escaping these things; there were none experienced in our state of streets yesterday, who did not realize this, if not in falls, certainly in many stumbles. The sidewalks, too, which were swept by the force of the gale, were most hazardous places for travelers, and many accidents through mistaken confidence in their good character, are recorded. In many places the drift lies three to four feet deep, through which unlucky pedestrians were compelled to wallow, for even philanthropic dealers, who with at least one eye to business, keep the sidewalks clear at the corners, shrank from a task to which, like that of the unhappy Ixion, they saw no end.

The drivers of the street cars, if ever they were overwrought, which some people say they are daily, were overwrought yesterday. The difficulty of keeping the cars upon the tracks began early in the day. Snow-plows and huge brushing machines did good work for a while, but failed to do more eventually, as the snow began to bake, than take the top off. Four horses were put to each car on all the lines, and a brakesman to assist the driver. The poor horses were worked fearfully. It was truly pitiable to see their struggles. Shortly after 4 o'clock, when the gale, as before stated, was for a while exceedingly severe, the car-blockade commenced growing worse, until 9 o'clock, when several of the lines, among them the Third-avenue line, had to stop running. When the arrival of 5 o'clock released the thousands employed down town, residents of the other end of the city, the streets swarmed with pedestrians. The comparatively few cars running were unable to carry a tithe of their accustomed passengers. Broadway, the Bowery, and all the avenues, were for hours crowded with the moving mass of people, struggling up against the beating north wind. There was a sufficient number of the noisy-healthy among these to give a character of joyousness to the mass, filling the streets with their shouts and laughter, but very many poor ill-clad girls, seamstresses and others from the down-town warehouses, must have suffered severely by the merciless pelting of the storm. An alarm of fire ont Mott-stree about 6 o'clock called out the down-town engines. These found the utmost difficulty in making any progress whatever, some of them getting completely blocked up in the drift. During the day the thermometer varied but a few degrees, for even at noon, where it was exposed to the wind, the mercury did not rise above thirteen degrees Fahrenheit. The shop-windows retained their frost-blinds all day long, while the beards of the policemen indicated a state of weather up there which gave unpleasant promise of dear markets.

The dummy engines on the Second-avenue Line were snowed up in Harlem at noon. The Company did their best to accommodate their passengers, but could run but few cars above Sixty-second-street, as the line being so exposed was overwhelmed with drift.

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE.

This chaste piece of architecture, of which the public have grown so fond that they think it too handsome for Broadway, was completely snowed up yesterday, and it did not seem to be anybody's duty to uncover its fair proportions. Dangerous as the crossings beside it at all times are, yesterday they were doubly so, and yet the steps of the bridge were hidden by the snow, and thus the treasure was unavailable. Ladies possibly would not have crossed by this route yesterday, but many men would rather than stand for several minutes waiting the opportunity to risk their lives, which was but rarely afforded. Stage drivers and carters, blinded by the snow, collided and swore profusely at each other, and at the unfortunates below them, who were doing their best to get away somewhere with whole bones.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

The streets in Brooklyn during the day—except in the neighborhood of the City Hall, where local politicians swarm in all weathers, and who have a recipe for keeping the frost out—were all but deserted, the storm raging there with even more fury than in New-York, especially in the elevated portions of the city. The cars were interrupted quite early in the day, but few on each line continuing to run after sunset. Here, as on the other side, the greater part of those who lived at a distance from the ferry had to walk home, unable to find car accommodation. Those who got into the cars were scarcely more fortunate than those who had to walk, and many of them were longer in getting to their destination than their neighbors who footed it. The cars which on the return trip left Greenwood at 4 o'clock did not reach the ferry until 6—three times their running time. The cars on the other lines did their work a little better, but not much. All had ceased to run by 10 o'clock last night. In the suburbs, where the wind had full sweep and the temperature was lowest, the hydrants were frozen, adding to the general discomfort.

NEW-JERSEY.

The reports from New-Jersey describe a like state of things to those in New-York and Brooklyn, the snow-drifts, if anything, being deeper. An afternoon train from Newark, ran into a drift in Grove-street, out of which it was not extricated for several hours. The ferry-boats were irregular in their trips, and the street-cars snowed up. Residents of Bergen Heights and other New-Jersey suburbs, had a heavy time of it getting to their homes.

Storm Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 12.

The mercury fell two degrees below zero this morning.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 12.

A heavy snow-storm is in progress. The trains are running, but somewhat embarrassed. The train which left Newark at 3 o'clock P. M. did not reach Jersey City station until 7:30—the ordinary running time being fifty minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 12—4 P. M.

A heavy hail and snow-storm commenced here at 12 o'clock last night, and still continues.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 12.

The weather is exceedingly cold, and it is snowing rapidly.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 12.

A heavy snow-storm, with wind from the northeast, prevails. All the trains on the Toledo road are abandoned. The Eastern trains are all off time, and those eastward bound will probably be abandoned. Trains South also abandoned.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Dec. 12.

A heavy northeast storm of hail and snow is raging here; the snow is very dry. The storm began last night (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 12—5 P. M.

The severest storm of wind and snow ever known in this section has been raging for the past twenty hours. The water in the bay has risen five feet, causing much damage to the shipping and warehouses. Many chimneys have been blown down. There are no signs of the abatement of the storm.

STONINGTON, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 12.

A terrific snow-storm is now prevailing, and bids fair to equal any experienced here for a long time. Railroad travel is somewhat impeded, and if the gale continues till morning it will be temporarily stopped.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 12.

A thick northeast snow-storm commenced here at 3 o'clock. The thermometer is 7° above zero.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

A snow-storm has raged here all day with great violence. The wind is blowing a hurricane from the northeast and the cold is intense. The thermometer is 6° below zero, and at this time, 7 P. M., the storm has not abated and the snow is drifting heavily.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The weather is very cold.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 12—9 P. M.

The heaviest snow storm known here for some years has just ceased. Fifteen inches of snow have fallen in the last twenty-four hours. Both street railways are stopped. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad has been blockaded all day. The Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and Susquehanna trains due at 4 o'clock are not yet in. The Delaware, Lackawana and Western, and the Lackawana and Bloomsbury trains arrived nearly on time. The thermometer is four degrees above zero, which is fourteen degrees colder than any previous day this season. The Erie Express trains are reported two to three hours behind time at Great Bend.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The weather is colder to-day than at the same season in ten years past. The thermometer at 7 A. M. marked four degrees below zero, at noon seven, and at 7 P. M. was down again to three, and growing colder. The water in the creek is lower than for twenty years past. A strong northeast wind prevailed during the day, and blew out of the harbor and up the lake several vessels and canal-boats, all of which are aground, and several careened over on their sides.

Post-Midnight Reports.

The storm still continues. The fall of snow is not so heavy, but the drift is still blinding, and the gale has lost but little in its fierceness. The Third-avenue cars, after a short blockade, have resumed their running, and are doing a good work in picking up the benighted struggling homeward. The ferries held out until after dark, doing the most important work of transfer faithfully; but since then they have not been able to keep time. The Staten Island boats, fairly regular during the day, since sundown have been most irregular. Many residents of the Island must have been compelled to stay in the City over night.

The steamers of the various lines advertised to sail to-day could not venture out. Among these are the *Weser*, for Bremen; *Eagle*, for Havana; *Emily B. Souder*, for Charleston; *Wm. P. Clyde*, for Wilmington, and *Niagara*, for Norfolk.

Happily, no disasters to shipping are yet recorded, but it is to be feared that a gale so long continued and raging over such an area, will furnish us with bad news from the coast.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Abbe's Right to a Seat in the Board Denied—Letter from the Citizens' Association—Protest—Action of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday, after the transaction of the usual routine business, the Board took action on the alleged vacancy in the Board, assumed to exist by the Citizens' Association, by letter addressed to the Board, as follows:

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Thursday, Nov. 21, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: The Citizens' Association respectfully call your attention to that portion of the second section of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1865 creating a Metropolitan Fire District, which provides that vacancies in the office of a Fire Commissioner "shall be filled by temporary appointments, by the remaining members of said department, to hold until the same are filled by the Senate on nomination of the Governor." Your attention is also called to that portion of section 8, which provides that any Commissioner who shall, during the term of his office, be publicly nominated for any office elective by the people, and who shall not decline said nomination within ten days succeeding notice of the same, shall in either case be deemed to have vacated his office. At the last election in this county, Mr. JOSHUA G. ABBE, while a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Fire Department, was publicly nominated for the office of Sheriffalty of this county, an office elective by the people, and remained a candidate for such office, and was voted for by the people, until the close of the polls on the day of election. It is unnecessary for this Association to lay before the Board of Commissioners the reasons that prompted it to have the above section inserted in the law, or the necessity that the law should be carried out fully in both letter and spirit.

If Mr. ABBE did not decline the nomination for Sheriffalty within ten days succeeding notice of same, his office of Fire Commissioner became by reason thereof vacant, and it was then the duty of the other members of the Board to have immediately filled the vacancy.

The Association would like to be informed whether or not Mr. ABBE still acts as a member of your Board, and if so, by what authority he so acts.

It would also like to be informed why the vacancy existing in the Board was not filled by the other members immediately after the expiration of the ten days allowed to Mr. ABBE, within which to decline the nomination for the Sheriffalty.

Yours respectfully,
PETER COOPER, Chairman.

To this the Commissioners replied as follows:

Nov. 27, 1867.

Peter Cooper, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Association:

SIR: I am directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st inst., and to inform you that the question you raise as to the effect of the nomination of Mr. ABBE as Sheriff upon his position as a member of this Board was submitted to counsel, and by his advice has been referred to the Attorney-General, as the law officer of the State, under the authority by which this Board is constituted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

The following is the reply of the Attorney-General, as above requested:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

Gen. Alexander Shaler, President of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo, inclosing copy of a letter of PETER COOPER, Esq., Chairman of the Citizens' Association, was not received by me until this day. My opinion is requested in respect to the effect of the recent nomination of Fire Commissioner JOSHUA G. ABBE for Sheriff of the City and County of New-York on his office as a member of your Board.

Section 8 of chapter 249 of the laws of 1865, by virtue of which your Board is constituted, is in the following words: "Any one of said Commissioners shall be considered as vacating his term of office in the event of his accepting or holding any other political office, and any Commissioner who shall during the term of his office be publicly nominated for any office elected by the people, and who shall not decline the said nomination within ten days succeeding notice of the same, shall in either case be deemed to have vacated his office." I understand the facts to be that Mr. ABBE was publicly nominated for the office of Sheriff by the Republican Party in New-York, more than ten days previous to the recent State election, that his name was accordingly announced in the newspapers of the City as a candidate for said office; that it was printed, with the names of other candidates for other elective offices, in large handbills, which were posted conspicuously in various parts of the City during the canvass preceding the election; that he did not decline the nomination, but received the votes of his party when the election came off. I think these facts are sufficient and satisfactory to charge Mr. ABBE with notice of this nomination. It is incredible that he should have been thus nominated, published as a candidate and voted for, without his knowledge, because it is not pretended that he was absent from the country or placed in any circumstances to preclude information. It has been suggested to me that the notice required by section 8 of the act above cited, must be some formal notice communicated in a precise manner, and that Mr. ABBE was under no obligation, as Fire Commissioner, to take any action until such a notice was served upon him; that he could not decline until placed in formal communication with the persons putting him in public nomination. I think the statute cannot be properly subjected to that narrow construction. It was designed to secure fidelity, independence and singleness of purpose in the performance of the duties of Fire Commissioner. These are important considerations affecting the public, and which require a liberal construction against the incumbent who contravenes the statute. The public notice which it is safe to assume Mr. ABBE received of his nomination, through the daily newspapers could have been easily and effectively counteracted by a notice of declension in the same papers. The following clause is contained in the second section of the act above cited: "Vacancies in said office shall be filled by temporary appointments by the remaining members of said Department, to hold until the same are filled by the Senate, on nomination of the Governor." In my opinion, based on the facts above noted, Mr. ABBE has vacated his office of Fire Commissioner. It is competent for your Board to call on him for explanation, if satisfied that he was publicly nominated for the office of Sheriff, and did not decline within ten days after receiving public notice of the nomination, as has been represented to you.

It is my further opinion that the duty is devolved on the remaining members to fill the vacancy thus created by a temporary appointment, to be held until the same is filled by the Senate on the nomination of the Governor.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
JNO. H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.

After the reading of the above communication, Mr. ABBE presented the following protest:

To the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I emphatically deny any right or authority, and hereby protest against its assumption, on the part of my associates in this Board, or a majority of them, to deem my office of Commissioner and officer of this Board vacant, for any alleged cause or reasons whatever, while engaged in the performance of my official duties, unless I shall have duly resigned the same, or shall have been removed by the Governor, as provided by law, or shall have been by a competent Court declared to have vacated it. I further deny, as a matter of fact, that I received notice ten days prior to and including the day of election, of my nomination for the office of Sheriff. And further, I did decline, formally and in fact, such nomination within ten days after I received notice thereof.

JOSHUA G. ABBE,
Fire Commissioner.

Upon which Commissioner MYERS offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, A question has been raised in this Board whether Commissioner JOSHUA G. ABBE has not vacated his position, under the following section of the act entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, and to establish a Fire Department therein," passed March 30, 1865: Section 8. "And any Commissioner who shall during the term of his office be publicly nominated for any office elective by the people, and who shall not decline the said nomination within ten days succeeding notice of the same, shall be deemed to have vacated his office;" and

Whereas, The Board have submitted the question to the Attorney-General of the State, who has given an opinion in writing that such seat was so vacated, but Mr. ABBE has read and placed upon file a protest against any action on said opinion, denying, as a matter of fact, that he received notice ten days prior to and including the day of election of his nomination for the office of Sheriff; and, further, that he did decline formally and in fact such nomination within ten days after receiving notice thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board feel bound, so far as their action is concerned, to receive the statement of their colleague, and have no power to examine into the facts attending such nomination.

The Committee on Buildings reported plans and specifications for building the bell-tower in East Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue.

It was resolved that the necessary notices be served on the following named parties for violation of the law relative to the keeping, storage and sale of combustible materials: HENRY ARNOLD, No. 107 Willett-street; ADOLPH WEIL, No. 121 Willett-street. It was also directed that legal proceedings be instituted in the name of the Board in case the infringement of the law be not corrected and its provisions complied with.

In view of the great snow-storm which has visited our City within the last 24 hours, the Chief Engineer has issued the following order to the several Foremen and District Engineers of the Department:

FIREMENS' HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

SIR: You will instruct your men on patrol duty to request the occupants of all houses opposite fire hydrants in your neighborhood to keep the same clear from all snow and obstructions.

E. KINGSLAND,
Chief-Engineer.

In case of fire each company will be supplied with an additional team of horses to aid them in their progress to the scene of the conflagration.

The Wrath of Wendell Phillips About the Failure of Impeachment.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

There can be no doubt, judging from the record, that a majority of the loyal people of these States, a majority of the Republican Party, and a majority of the House of Representatives, consider ANDREW JOHNSON guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and deserves to be impeached. The tone of the Press for a year past, the action of Congress itself, and its two extraordinary sessions, can be explained on no other hypothesis. A loyal Congress has been engaged in a two years' struggle with the Executive. It has endeavored to strip him of one power after another. Its whole legislation is an avowed effort to cripple an enemy. Law after law has been passed for this purpose over his veto. Congress has showed by its whole action that it looked on the President as so much of an antagonist that he could not be trusted with the usual powers of his office.

All these attempts to cripple him the President has contemptuously trodden under foot. So far as his action is concerned one-half of the most important legislation of the XXXIXth and XLth Congresses has been waste paper—of no more practical importance than the resolutions of any other debating club. To crown the whole, at last, in the Message which opens the present session, the President has defied all the power and claims of Congress, and threatened forcible resistance if it dared to proceed.

For two years Congress has been legislating with an unanimity never before equaled, on the most vital subjects; enacting its laws over the Executive veto. All these laws the President disobeys, and gives contemptuous notice that he shall continue to disobey.

Now, either these worthy gentlemen, who draw pay and mileage, have been engaged in child's play, or the President has committed grave crimes. The record is made up. No fine-spun theories or brave words in a minority report can alter it. No more distinct lines of hostile array ever divided the camps of GRANT and LEE than those which have, avowedly, run between Congress and the White House. It is too late in the day for members to ignore these, and try thus to conceal their defeat. They armed for battle, entered the lists, summoned the nation to watch them, and now skulk out of the field. "Sir," said the fiercest of Munchausens, entering an editor's office, "I see your journal of this morning denounces me as a thief and liar." "It does, Sir—what have you to say?" was the reply. "I have to say, Sir, that I wish you good morning." That man must have written the minority report.

No Congress was ever more distinctly elected to mould a tariff or settle a foreign complication *than the Fortieth Congress was elected to impeach Johnson.* The Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses were no more chosen with the understanding that the war was to be carried on, than this one was to impeach ANDREW JOHNSON. It has betrayed its trust. It has sold out in the hope to buy an empty triumph for the Republican name. Congress has surrendered to the President, proclaiming that it is afraid to enter the lists with him. Convinced that he is guilty and deserves impeachment, it refuses to impeach, on the ground that JOHNSON is too strong for the Republican Party. The Indian dreams that the strength and courage of his victim pass into his own heart and blood. On the same principle a contemptible conqueror makes his dupes contemptible. "Where a monkey is the God, what must be the priests?" If the lackey who bloomed out into a Democrat only after long and fruitless efforts to make slave-drivers admit him into their society—if the drunkard of the 4th of March—the ridiculous swinger round the circle—the bloody mobocrat of New-Orleans—the foul-mouthed demagogue of Feb. 22—the shameless pardon broker—the Rip Van Winkle who wakes up in 1867 to palm off upon us, for a Message, some of the unused manuscript of PIERCE or BUCHANAN—if the coxcomb whose whole intellectual force consists of a prejudice which the blood of a hundred fights has washed out of every honorable soul—if the second-hand rebel who undertakes to swagger in DAVIS' cast-off clothes—if this is the conqueror, how shall we fitly describe the three-score Republican Master Shallows and Andrew Aguecheeks who disgrace the shameless consistency of their Democratic brothers in the rebel 109 of the late vote? Mr. Senator WILSON is fond of asserting that Congress is far ahead of the people. We have heretofore regarded this assertion as one of the pleasant tales wherewith that gentleman is wont to amuse the people till a battle is lost—and then inform them that he was aware all the while of the coming defeat, but knowing of no heart except his own stout enough to bear the ill news, kindly forbore to prophecy the evil day. But now we adopt Mr. WILSON's view heartily. Congress is indeed far ahead of the people in its readiness to surrender.

"What drugs, what charms,
What conjurations and what mighty magic"

wrought this astounding readiness, only time will reveal. Our old Professor of Logic used to teach us never to seek for any extraordinary cause if an ordinary one would suffice to explain a result. One need not, therefore, suspect bribes, Executive patronage or the intrigues of Presidential candidates—which are, of course, extraordinary and unusual apparitions in Congress halls. It is sufficient to remember that to expect high constitutional courage of the Republican Party would be as absurd as to try to "move a dish of skimmed milk with an honorable action."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Republican Party—The Resolve of the Radicals—A Curious Onslaught.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1867.

The Republican Party in Congress *is falling to pieces.* It is being constantly betrayed by its own friends. The great organization—grandest of all mere political parties ever formed—has no enemy so dangerous as the cowardly and treacherous, the timid time-server and the mere expediency-mongers, who dwell within its borders. In Congress it fails constantly. It is falling to pieces daily. A chief reason is because it has no leader, no one brave enough to strike back or sagacious enough to see a blow and ward it off. Whatever else might be said of Mr. STEVENS' leadership, it had the merit of *striking back*, and of being always ready to attack when liberty was threatened. A crowd of mere respectabilities now strive to rule. All of them are secretly conscious of their unfitness for the position their ambition aspires to. So all strike to prevent other men from that direction. SCHENCK is too cross, KELLEY is deemed too egotistical, BOUTWELL and SHELLABARGER too modest, (a quality with which not many are afflicted,) BUTLER is too imprudent on an emergency, LOGAN is not yet a skillful enough parliamentarian. JULIAN would be best but he is too hard-worked and weary a man to undertake the task. For all practical purposes Mr. STEVENS is of the past, except so far as he can counsel.

It is no use disguising the fact. *The Republican Party is not now one. There are two distinct parties in its midst.* The question is really which shall keep the great name and maintain the splendid organization. This honor belongs by all that is just to the Radicals. The Conservatives have no claim, many of them are petty and peddling soldiers of fortune, while the others are jaundiced and disappointed politicians, who grieve at being so near statesmanship and yet unable to make the people recognize them as such. What transpired on the black days—a twin disgrace—of last week has *given a final, if yet unrecognized, blow at the unity of the party.* Nothing can keep these discordant elements together long, except the pressure of an outside danger, overwhelming as that which drove them into fusion when Sumter was fired upon. The Republican Party in Congress might have survived, though that is doubtful, the defeat of impeachment. There are other measures that might have rallied the shattered elements. But it can never survive the utter wreck of mutual confidence which has resulted from *the tyrannical and shameless conduct of the majority which destroyed the nations great hope.* That conjunction of Conservative fears and Copperhead lusts was fitly exemplified by the manner in which they crushed all debate, destroyed free discussion, and made Parliamentary liberty a jest, and brought to shame and scorn the highest prerogative bestowed by the Constitution on the National Legislature. *The tyrannical conduct of the majority in preventing debate* has swept away the last hopes among discerning men of looking to keeping the Republican Party intact. The only chance—and it is a slender one—lies in the fact that the Conservatives may yet be compelled to retrace their steps, by the bitter wormwood and gall JOHNSON will compel them to swallow. Men hardly yet begin to realize how fatal a blow the majority dealt at the life of the Republican Party on Saturday last. The fatality of it is seen in the fact that the question can at any time be rebroached. Impeachment is a privileged question. Any member may make charges by resolution and cannot be prevented from speaking thereto.

The Radicals are, it is pleasant to record, not disheartened by the defeat, which is not theirs, however. They are taking steps toward organization. Consciously or unconsciously, they see that division is actual though not yet acknowledged. It is determined not to allow themselves to be divided.

Yesterday quite a number of the active and earnest Radicals, Western men mostly, met at the residence of THADDEUS STEVENS. An informal consultation was held, and *it was determined to bring up impeachment again by the presentaiton of different motions to impeach, to which their movers, who are leading Radicals, can speak at length.* This they have a right to do. *There will be a conference during the present week, looking to the parliamentary organization of the Radical wing.* It is understood that some leader for the House will be selected, probably Gen. SCHENCK, and around him, with such aid as Mr. STEVENS' health will allow him to give, there will be a determined Radical stand for the carrying of such measures as are now pending.

Presidential issues had much to do with the defeat of impeachment. The Grant managers, nearly all, especially WASHBURNE, were active in opposition. Gen. GARFIELD and Judge SPAULDING, of Ohio, who are the Chase leaders in the House, were also prominent in the boomerang policy they engineered on Friday last. As proofs of their spirit, let me mention that GARFIELD was heard to tell JAMES F. WILSON, just before Gov. BOUTWELL closed his splendid argument, that he must insist upon his motion to lay on the table and call the previous question, as it would never do to let the debate go on. "There are many men here," he said, "who will be influenced by the speeches and the debate will go against us." So much for GARFIELD. He has a bad attack of "ego," and has lost his balance and his conscience. As for SPAULDING, he was chief in objecting, after the previous question was called, to allowing any of the minority to make even a proposition, much more to explain why they filibustered. Perhaps the irascible old lawyer may not think so, but if ever he gets back again from the Cleveland district he will have to do much penance in sack-cloth and ashes, and get a great deal stronger indorsement from THADDEUS STEVENS than that he so humbly sued for in the Fall of 1866. BANKS and DAWES will be remembered. They eat dirt and dough all the time.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECEPTION OF HAYTIAN OFFICIALS.—A complimentary reception will be tendered to the Minister representing the Haytian Government in this country, the Haytian Consul-General, and the Admiral and officers of the Haytian war steamer *Alexander Pelion*, now at this port, at the Cooper Institute this evening. This will be the first attempt in this City to publicly recognize the diplomatic and naval representatives of a foreign colored Government. The following distinguished persons have been invited to participate on the occasion: Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Hon. Horace Greeley, John Jay, Esq., Vincent Colyer, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Dr. G. B. Cheever, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Henry H. Garnet and others. A band of music has been engaged for the occasion.

QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Marine Hospital grounds, at Staten Island, including the boarding station, are advertised to be sold on the 18th inst., with the price limited at $300,000, instead of $350,000, as heretofore asked, possession to be given on the 1st of May next, the reservation of two years having been removed. Should a sale be effected, what will we do for a Quarantine? The Commissioners are enjoined from using Coney Island, as provided by the last Legislature, and if the present property should be sold, the State would be left without a boarding station.

FIRE IN MOTT-STREET.—A few minutes after 5 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the sixth floor of the extensive iron building Nos. 188, 190, 192 and 194 Mott-street, owned and occupied as a sewing-machine factory by I. M. SINGER & Co. The fire originated in the varnish-room, and owing to the fact that the building is fire-proof, the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had extended beyond that room. There were sewing-machines and other stock, valued at $100,000, stored on the floor, but the damage will not exceed $5,000. The firm is not insured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man died suddenly while in the liquor saloon of EDWARD STORY, at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street. He appeared to be about 60 years of age, had gray whiskers and moustache, and was bald. On his person was found a receipt for tuition, made out in the name of McDONOUGH. The remains were taken to the Morgue for identification.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—The heavy snow-storm of yesterday prevented Rev. Dr. BUTLER's arriving here from Philadelphia yesterday, and his lecture on *Girlhood in the United States* has been postponed to Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Perspicuous Language.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, as published both in the NEW-YORK TIMES and in the *Tribune* of this morning, it is stated that in the evening session of yesterday the sixth section of the report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up for consideration.

This section provides for the organization of the Supreme Court. It prescribes that the State shall be divided into four judicial departments, and each department shall be divided into districts. Eight Justices are to be appointed in each department, (except the New-York Department.) Now comes this perspicuous provision: "One-half of the Justices in each department shall reside in each district of such department at the time of their election." Let us suppose that the County of Kings should form one district, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond another district, and Westchester another district, all forming one department.

There are to be eight Justices in this department. In what manner shall it be arranged that four of these Justices shall reside, at the time of their election, in each of these districts? If the number of districts in each department shall be increased, the difficulty will be proportionably increased.

It is to be hoped that in the Constitution to be finally recommended by the Convention for adoption, this glaring absurdity will not be found.

OBSERVER.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money 92.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.... 72
Illinois Central Railway Shares.... 89¾
Erie Railway Shares.... 48¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 12—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 12—11:15 A. M.

Cotton quiet. The estimated sales to-day are 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7⅛d. Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 45s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for White California, and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Peas, 47s. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter extra prime Mess. Pork, 69s. for prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 41s. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Spirits of Petroleum, 2s. ℔ gallon, and refined, 1s. 3d. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £38 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton for thin oblong.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12—1:20 P. M.

Consols for money have declined 3-16 and are now quoted at 92 13-16.

American Securities are steady at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.... 72
Illinois Central Railway Shares.... 89¾
Erie Railway Shares.... 48¾

FRANKFORT, Thursay, Dec. 12—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75⅝.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 12—1:20 P. M.

The feeling on the Bourse is quite strong.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 12—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day will reach 8,000 bales. The market is dull and prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs are without alteration.

Lard has advanced to 50s. and Tallow declined to 44s. Sugar is quiet. Other articles are without change.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12—1:20 P. M.

Linseed Oil has declined to £37. There are no other changes.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 12—Evening.

Consols closed a shade weaker at 92⅞ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.... 71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares.... 89⅝
Erie Railway Shares.... 48⅝

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 12—Evening.

United States Bonds close firmer at last quotation.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 12—Evening.

COTTON—American descriptions are one-eighth of a penny lower; but the decline tended to render the market steadier, and to increase the activity in transactions. The following are the authorized closing quotations:
Middling Uplands in port.... 7⅛d.
Middling Uplands to arrive.... 6⅞d.
Middling Orleans.... 7⅛d.

The sales of the day exceed the estimate made at noon by 3,000 bales, footing up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No change in quotations, except of Peas, which have declined to 46s. 5d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

Provisions and Produce entirely unchanged since the 1:20 P. M. report.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 12—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Standard White closed at 45 francs.

Domestic Markets.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The market opened with prices ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. higher than last week, but the intense cold weather of to-day checked operations, and prices receded somewhat. The average quality of the cattle is much better than usual, and this fact considered, it is doubtful whether prices are any higher than they were seven days ago; receipts, 3,700 head; sales, 2,500 head, at 6½c.@7½c. for common; 8c.@8¾c. for fair, and 9c.@9½c. for good to extra. There are several droves of Christmas beeves which are held at at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb., live weight. These, which embrace some of the finest ever brought to market will go to New-York in first hands. SHEEP—Receipts, 46,000 head; sales 4,000 head at 4½c.@6c. for common light to good, and 7c.@7½c. for heavy extra fine Canada. HOGS—Receipts 6,300 head; the demand was active at 7c.@7½c. for State; 7¼c.@7¾c. for Michigan, and 7⅜c.@8c. for Illinois. DRESSED HOGS, 9¼c.@9⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 12.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 13c. FLOUR in improved demand at full prices; Superfine, $6 50@$7 40; Extra, $8 25@$8 50; Treble to Choice, $11 15@$12 25; Fancy, $13 25@$14. WHEAT better at $2 55@$2 70 for prime Winter Red and Winter White, and $1 75@$2 for Spring. CORN dull and lower at 98c.@$1. OATS firm at 76c.@78c. BARLEY firm; choice Fall, $2. RYE steady at $1 65. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. MESS PORK, $22 50; small sales. BACON—Clear Sides 14c. LARD quiet at 11½c. for tierces. LIVE HOGS—27,000 to 30,000 are on the market and declined at 6¼c., except for Extra Choice. RECEIPTS for two days—3,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

TOBACCO—Sales 71 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$7; Medium Leaf, $15@$17; Hart County Leaf, $29 25@$42 50. Superfine FLOUR, $8; A No. 1, $12 25. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 55. CORN, New, on the ear, 80c., in bulk. OATS, 67c., in bulk. COFFEE—Rio, 21c.@25c. SUGAR—Choice New-Orleans, 15c. HOGS, 6¾c.@7c. gross; receipts very light. MESS PORK—New, $22 50@$23. LARD—Prime, in tierces, 13¼c. COTTON, 13½c.@14½c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@32c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR dull and nominal at $11@$11 50 for Family, and $10 25@$10 50 for Extra. WHEAT dull and nominally declined 5c.; No. 1 Red, $2 55. CORN dull at 85c. for New on the ear. OATS steady at 66c. RYE firm at $1 58. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling offered at 13½c. HOGS in fair demand and lower; Live, $6 50@$7; Dressed, $8 50@$9; receipts, 5,000 head. MESS PORK offered at $21 for Old, and $22 50 for New. LARD dull at 12½c. for kettle rendered, nominally. Gold, 133, and dull. Money unchanged.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White, and $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 24. OATS quiet. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED higher; Shorts are selling at $28; Shipstuffs at $33@$35; Middlings at $42 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 86c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—15,400 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active and entirely nominal. CORN dull, and selling in car lots at $1 08@$1 10 for new and old Western. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels Ohio at 70c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull; sales 7,500 bushels two rowed Chicago at $1 50. MESS PORK firm but very dull at $22 50 for heavy. LARD 13c.@13½c. HIGHWINES nominal. DRESSED HOGS 8c.@9c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Amber was held at $2 61, $2 60 was offered; sales for all the month at $2 65. CORN dull; Old and New declined 1c.; sales at 94c.@95c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 64c. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS firm at $8@$8 50.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR declined 15c.@25c. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 78½. CORN steady; sales at 83c. OATS quiet at 54½c.@54¾c. RYE better at $1 50@$1 52. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $21. LARD steady at 12c.@12½c. HAMS, 11c. SHOULDERS, 7½c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 12.

COTTON flat. CORN, 78c.@80c. OATS, 78c. FLOUR firm and unchanged. PORK, $23. SHOULDERS, 12c.@12½c. CLEAR SIDES, 15½c.@16c. LARD, 13c.@14.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR dull. Double Extras $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT dull at $1 86 for No. 1.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Crowned with a hat from KNOX's the most commonplace individual may fearlessly mingle with Senators, savants and merchant princes, for he will at once become quite distingue. Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York.	
Fulton	Nov. 26	Havre	New-York.	
Columbia	Nov. 27	Glasgow	New-York.	
Virginia	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.	
Atalanta	Nov. 30	London	New-York.	
Europe	Nov. 30	Havre	New-York.	
FOR EUROPE.				
Etna	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.	
France	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.	
Cella	Dec. 14	New-York	London.	
United Kingdom	Dec. 14	New-York	Glasgow.	
Pereire	Dec. 14	New-York	Brest.	
Borussia	Dec. 14	New-York	Hamburg.	
FOR PANAMA.				
Santiago de Cuba	Dec. 14	New-York	Panama.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Nestorian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, by the *Etna*, close at the General Post-office at 10 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at 7 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P.M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises... 7 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 00 | Gov. Island. 9 49 | Hell Gate....11 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Wm. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Brigs J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Perkins, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Petrel, (Br.,) McKenzie, Antwerp, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners F. Merwin, Aldrich, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Daniel Williams, Hunt, Seville, R. Porter & Co.; M. R. Hinchman, Calhoun, Tobasco, Bryan & Pease; Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Bahia & Pernambuco, Witham & Ogilvie; Lynchburgh, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.
Bark White Cloud, Freeman, Calais 26 ds., with lumber.
Brig H. Havelock, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Elizabethport, with coal for Pawtucket, R. I.
Schr. Carroll, Johnson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Annie, Stewart, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.
Schr. Niagara, Worden, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Ballard, Elizabethport, with coal for Connecticut River Station.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.
Schr. Restless, Baxter, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.
Schr. N. Jones, Huntley, Machias, with laths to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. L. C. Hickman, Lawson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. E. Rankin, Crosby, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. D. Black, Stillman, Boston.
Schr. J. D. Hoffman, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Evelyn, Davis, Stamford.
Schr. David, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Jane, Kendall, Providence.
Schs. Dr. Franklin, Field, New-Haven.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Evergreen, Blake, Providence.
Schr. E. M. Story, Small, Harwich.
Schr. Laura Gertrude, Samuels, Providence.
Schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Rogers, Providence.
Schr. E. D. Gardiner, Stillman, Boston.
Schr. E. A. Graham, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Princess, Taylor, Boston.
Schr. Gen. Peavy, Armstrong, Lubec, with laths.
Schr. Nellie Chase, Williams, Boston.
Schr. Sarah, Whaley, Eastport 23 ds., with laths.
Schr. Ney, Brown, Fall River.
Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Bowman, Fall River.
Schr. J. B. Morris, Newman, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ocean Queen, Baker, Nantucket.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Boston.
Schr. Dr. Dean, Cook, Taunton.
Schr. Plow-boy, Elliott, Providence.
Schr. J. A. Mead, Rider, Taunton.
Schr. Maria, Nash, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Christina, Clark, Nantucket.
Schr. Helen, Burroughs, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. Bigley, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Carbery, Elizabethport.
Sloop Westchester, Darrah, Elizabethport, with coal for Far Rockaway.
Sloop P. C. Barnum, Craft, Elizabethport, with coal for Far Rockaway.

SANDY HOOK—Sundown—Wind N. E., heavy, thick and snowing, being impossible to see 50 yards.

Owing to the prevalence of the severe snow-storm, there have been no arrivals from sea by the way of the Hook.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York. Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Capt. Hodges, from Albany for Boston, put into Hyannis on the 10th, with loss of part of her deck-load of lumber, and leaking badly.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11—Arr. schr. Union Flag, from New-York.

Sld. steamship James Adger, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 10—Arr. schrs. Elizabeth B. Hogan, from Winterport for Newport; Flora King, from Newport for Providence; Martha Smith, Bangor, for New-York; Nellie Belle; Lizzie F. Choate, for New-York; R. W. Full, Philadelphia, for Boston; Annie Cramner, do. for do.; Ralph Louder, do. for Eastport; Ellen Nancy, (Br.,) New-York, for Cornwallis—lost part of deck-load; brigs Manzanilla, Coombs, Calais, for New-York; J. Rowley, Rowley, do. for do.; Nelson Jones, do. for Norwich; bark St. Jago, New-York, for for Windsor; schrs. Lillian Warren, Bangor, for Washington; F. A. Heath, Boston, for Alexandria; F. A. Pike, New-Haven, for Plymouth; Mary A. Westcott, Philadelphia, for Lynn; brigs Pleiades, McIntire, Bangor, for New-York; Ruby, (Br.,) Walton, Bridgeport; Lucy A., Elizabethport, for Boston.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 11—Arr. steamship Belgian, from Liverpool Nov. 28.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11—Arr. steamship Fanny, from Baltimore; ship Spectator, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Sld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Saxonia, Capt. Haack, from New-York Nov. 30, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night on the way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 12—11:15 A. M.—The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Halcrow, from New-York on the 30th ult., has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Cimbria, Capt. Trautman, has gone to Belfast to repair the damage to her broken screw.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

SECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THESE BONDS are an absolute, first claim upon the most valuable and productive portion of the

GRAND NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

now being rapidly carried across the continent with the favor, aid and supervision of the United States Government, and under the direction of two powerful companies, employing the largest force of laborers ever engaged in a similar undertaking. It is confidently believed that the whole continuous Railroad Line, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will be completed in 1870, when it must become one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION in the world.

The line of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD extends from the terminus of the San Francisco Steamboat Navigation across the best portion of California, Nevada and Utah, to the eastward of Salt Lake, where it will meet and connect with the other parts of the NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, extending from the Missouri River, and thus form the main artery of trade and travel to and from the Pacific Coast.

The local business merely, upon the completed portion, is astonishingly large and exceedingly profitable. The net profits upon the line, since its commencement, already exceed TWO MILLIONS IN COIN.

The earnings and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$593,847 92	$102,088 61	$491,759 31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have received the most valuable franchise ever conferred upon any corporation on this continent, and have, beside their own solid wealth and further subscriptions to the capital stock, the following ample resources for the construction of that portion of their line between Sacramento and the meridian of Salt Lake City:

CASH—Capital, Stock Subscriptions, Net Earnings, &c.	$11,000,000
CONCESSIONS, &c., from State and Cities of California	2,800,000
LANDS, donated from United States, 10,000,000 acres	10,000,000
LOANS, 1864-5, (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
UNITED STATES SUBSIDY BONDS (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (prior lien)	25,517,000
Total Resources on first 726 miles	$77,834,000

By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN in New-York City. They are in sums $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest from July 1 added in currency.

There is an important advantage of about *one per cent. upon the outlay in purchasing before Jan. 1, as the back interest is charged at six per cent. in* CURRENCY, *though repaid in full in* GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by the PACIFIC RAILROAD acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and represent the preferred claim upon the whole valuable property furnished by donations, subsidies, stock subscriptions, &c. They are, therefore, destined to rank among the best SECURITIES FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT, as they possess special assurances, sanctions and advantages over other corporate securities.

I. They are the *prior lien upon a valuable* and productive Railroad line, in which twice their utmost issue has been invested upon a subordinate lien.

II. The road is *peculiarly exempt from competition*, and must form the Trunk Line of the North American Continent.

III. Fully half the cost of grading the seven hundred and fifty miles westward of Sacramento is expended upon the one hundred and fifty miles of mountain section now completed.

IV. The annual interest liabilities of the Company are very light, being less than one-third net earnings of the completed portion.

V. The Bonds, like the revenues of the road, *are payable in coin—principal* as well as interest.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions and others, as combining unusual *safety, stability and profit.*

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES INTO CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

now realise for the holders from

Ten to Fifteen per Cent. Advantage, with the Same Rate of Interest.

Orders can be sent direct or through responsible Bankers. Bonds sent free of Express charges.

Bonds, Descriptive Pamphlets, and Maps can be obtained at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and of

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING, AT RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.
AN IMMENSE STOCK FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!

We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

CULBERT BROTHERS,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE STECK PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
are remarkable for evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing quality of tone, great power and durability of construction, as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish. They are acknowledged by all artists as unsurpassed.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine these pianos at the warerooms,
STECK'S HALL,
No. 141 8TH-ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—GERMAN accordeons, flutinas, concertinas, guitars, musical boxes, the largest and cheapest assortment in the city. Also, the new chromatic scale concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes.
J. SAENGER, Importer,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

SPECIALTIES IN WINTER CLOTHING.
Melton and Whitney Overcoats - - - - $15
Walking Jackets - - 10
Full Suits - - - - - 18
Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

WOOD & WARING,
NO. 98 BOWERY.
OVERCOATS,
12 TO 30 DOLLARS.
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
4 TO 15 DOLLARS.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
WOOD AND WARING, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NO. 98 BOWERY.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 119, Dec. 12, 1867.
71, 62, 47, 31, 68, 14, 23, 74, 12, 29, 37, 49, 51.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 120, Dec. 12, 1867.
70, 29, 64, 47, 62, 23, 25, 55, 69, 20, 71, 12, 24.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 19, Dec. 12, 1867.
26, 71, 66, 55, 44, 1, 46, 57, 42, 28, 82, 31, 5.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 20, Dec. 12, 1867.
24, 7, 68, 2, 22, 9, 27, 21, 34, 70, 77, 40.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.